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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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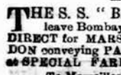
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
19th Dec	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	6000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

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BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	359	539	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	638	*1185	570	*990	462	803
Karachi	44	,,	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 645 and Rs. 721, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 9	...	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan 18	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Apl. 21	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 24	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—viz.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 21st Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KANARA	1,195	Thurs 17th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 18th Dec.	6 a.m	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,105 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

17th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Bardge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. ,,
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. ,,
NERA	6,534	Schmitz	13th May. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guronnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent*.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Babesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Babesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Babesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,900	B. Beinarz	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,586	G. Radcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage trat at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radonicich	28th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 55, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CIRCASSIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th Dec '08
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	6106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6838	27th ,,
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	8069	6th Feb ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6507	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Themeo	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8126	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	29th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6838	J. Hamilton	13th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 478
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Eastern ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 993
Eastern ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1058

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Round-Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

We can further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents*, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, collect for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanggur.
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sowlat Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital.....	Rs	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital.....	,,	7,57,500
Reserve Fund.....	,,	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aomori-Hakodate	Haiyang	Peking
Changchuang	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Sydney (Port Adelaide)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. *Manager*

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COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

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MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Lopsa), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. Walnuts, Almonds Hozelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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Christening
Wedding
Birthday Cakes

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY STEAM BAKERY.

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IN DELICIOUS VARIETIES.

— CHEESE OR PAPRI BISCUITS —

DINNER ROLLS

AND BREAD MADE TWICE A DAY.

APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hustle or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, lassitude, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, used up, and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the improvement the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Its effects are almost magical in the phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, scrofula or Derbyshire neck, it proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., the results of early indiscretion, the destroyer of the nerve power, with plain and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no practical observations on marriage. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, VETARZO LABORATORY, 3, Bryer Street, London, W.C. Never should fail to avail himself of its contents.

VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food, and VETARZO Blood Medicine, are sold by all Chemists throughout the World. VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food, in Powder form, is the Specific Medicine for Brain and Nerve Exhaustion, and is sold in tins containing 60 doses, price 2/9 and 4/6. VETARZO Blood Medicine is the Specific Medicine for Blood Impurities, and is sold in bottles containing 60 doses, price 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

19 Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AMERICAN INDENT COMMISSION HOUSE. WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

We Solicit Indents for all classes of American Manufactured Products.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of the following:—

DRILLING MACHINES	PORTABLE FORGES
STEAM PUMPS	ENGINEER'S TAPS AND DIES
HAND PUMPS	SMALL TOOLS

AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

And are in a position to give immediate delivery.

WE SOLICIT CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLYING Electrical and Mechanical Machinery of all kinds.

Estimates and Lists on Application.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS, WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents: GRIMBLE'S

AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma,* MALT VINEGAR.

A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy passenger traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel, to the Traffic Superintendent, General Offices, Bombay.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th December, 1908.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to One P. M., on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1909, for works in construction of ROADS with SEWERAGE and STORM-WATER DRAINAGE arrangements in the portion of Scheme III. between Duncan and Parel Roads.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two Thousand only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or Public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A.M.INST.C.E.,
TRUST ENGINEER.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
FORT, BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1908.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIATES intending to JOIN the College during the next year should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrence Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January, and 18th January 1909.

Eight Scholarships are likely to be available during the year. Five of them will be awarded by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, by individual selection and in consultation with District Officers, and three, by the Principal, keeping of the Matriculation or School Final Examination as an essential qualification for admission as a Scholar.

Conditions of the Scholarships as well as conditions for admission as a private student will be found in the College Rules, a Copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas holidays.

M. H. SOWERBY, I.C.V.D.,
Ag: Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

PAREL, BOMBAY, 18th December, 1908.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 28th December 1908 at 3 p. m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1908.

2nd—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3rd—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th December, 1908 to 12th January, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1908.

NOTICE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SONAPUR LANE.

THE Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate JAGONNATH BABAJI, deceased, will receive up to the 23rd December, 1908, offers for the SALE, by private contract of the undermentioned property belonging to the said deceased,

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Cart called or known by the name of Tadwady at or near the Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3561, and Street No. 1 containing by admeasurement 127 Square Yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the East by the house of Ramjiva Thakoor Agree, on the West by the passage of the said Fazandar, and on the North by the house of Moroba Pandoorangjee, and on the South by the house of Pallonjee Dorabji Meherji.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
Bombay, 16th December, 1908.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will take place in the School, at Mahim, on Saturday, the 19th December 1908, at 4-30 P.M. The Hon. Mr. J.W.P. Muir-Mackenzie has kindly consented to preside, and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie to distribute the Prizes.

All friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

J. J. HORNE,
Hon. Secretary.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities:—

Dr Gertrude Bradley's Hospital, Umurkhadi.
The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The following ladies have consented to act as Judges:—Lady HUGHES, Mrs. OWEN DUNN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Dr. BENSON and Mrs. PLINSTON.

Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Willis, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENT of 3,000 SHARES has been made. Applications will be received for the Shares remaining unallotted upto 23rd December, on which date the List will be Finally CLOSED.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

MARSLAND PRICE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL: RS. 6,00,000.

Divided into

3,500 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

ISSUE OF 3,500—7 PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS 100 EACH.

THE PREFERENCE SHARES for which Subscriptions are now invited, will, in addition to their preferential claim to dividend (which will be cumulative), rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares in respect of repayment of Capital.

Preference Shareholders will have the option of exchanging their holdings into ordinary shares at any time within five years from the formation of the Company.

The Ordinary Shares will be issued as fully paid to the present partners in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., in part payment for the property, good-will, and assets transferred by them to the Company.

The profits of the Company available for distribution as dividend will, in the first place, be applied in paying to the holders of Preference Shares a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; next, in paying to the holders of Ordinary Shares a non-cumulative dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up, or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; thirdly, in paying to the holders of Preference and Ordinary Shares rateably a non-cumulative further dividend until the holders of shares of both classes shall have received a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up or credited as paid up thereon, respectively; and the surplus will be paid by way of additional dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

The Bank of India, Limited, and the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay, will receive applications for the Preference Shares available for subscription and will receive the deposit moneys and allotment Call on the said shares.

The Shares will be payable as follows:—

On Application Rs. 10 per Share.

On Allotment Rs. 25 per Share.

And the balance as may be required in Calls not exceeding Rs. 25, at intervals of not less than two months.

The Company will not go to allotment unless at least 2,500 Preference Shares are applied for.

Payments in advance of Calls will be received and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS:—THE HON'BLE SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KNIGHT; DWARKADASS DHARAMSEY, ESQ; LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, ESQ; CHUNILALL VIZBHUCANDASS MEHTA, ESQ., M.A., LL.B.; SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA, ESQ.; and R. A. WILLIS, ESQ. (will join the Board after allotment).

BANKERS:—THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY.

AGENTS:—MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & COMPANY.

MANAGER:—J. J. MARSLAND, ESQ.

ENGINEER:—A. B. PRICE, ESQ., ASSOC., M.I.C.E.

OFFICE AND WORKS:—NESBIT ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

This Company has been formed and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern, as on the first day of September, 1908, and carrying on, developing, and extending in every desirable direction the well known business now being carried on under the firm name of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Co., together with the leasehold premises belonging thereto and situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, and all the business assets of the Firm, the goodwill of the business, and the benefit of all subsisting contracts and Book debts, for a sum of Rs. 3,00,000, of which Rs. 2,50,000 is to be satisfied by the allotment of fully paid Ordinary Shares to that amount and the balance in cash, or half in cash and half in Preference Shares, as may be determined by the Directors.

The business of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co., was commenced in the year 1900, and the Firm are now carrying on business on an extensive scale, as Constructional Engineers, Merchants, and Contractors; and the Firm are also owners of certain Patents, Patent Rights, and Agencies.

A Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1908, has been prepared by the Firm and has been audited on behalf of the Directors by Mr. S. B. Bilimoria and Mr. K. S. Aiyar. This shows a balance in favour of the partners of Rs. 2,57,475-11-2. A profit and loss account has also been prepared for the 9 months ended 31st August, 1908, and shows net profits of Rs. 49,000, excluding the amount of Rs. 34,000 paid by way of interest on loans. The total profits were therefore Rs. 83,000 for 9 months, being at the rate of over Rs. 9,000 per mensem, which for a year of exceptionally dull trade must be considered very satisfactory. With the greater facilities for financing various departments of business that the Company when formed will have, it is estimated that the profits will be much higher, whilst on the present rates they will be more than four times sufficient to provide the interest on the Preference Shares.

The firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co. will be the Agents of the Company for the period of fifteen years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter, until new Agents shall be appointed by the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and copies of the Agreements, also the Report on Valuation and Balance Sheet mentioned in the Prospectus, may be inspected at the Office of the Company, or certified copies may be seen at the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort; and any person applying for any share in the Company, or who is allotted any share in the Company, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the said Agreements, Valuation Statement, and Balance Sheets, and to have full notice of the contents thereof and all obligations assumed or to be assumed by the Company thereunder.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction; and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

Copies of the full Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from the Company's Bankers or Solicitors, or from the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, Rampart Row, Fort.

20th November, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20". Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c. &c.—PALLEAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lens will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ.
EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 17TH DEC., 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
Kindly Assisted by
Mrs. Gillett..... Violin.
Capt. G. A. Sullivan ..... } Piano.
Mr. T. S. Hamilton..... }

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

1. Symphonic Poem..."Les Preludes".....Liszt.
Arranged for 2 pianos.
Capt. G. A. SULLIVAN and Mr. T. S. HAMILTON.
2. Cantabile.....Mon Coeur S'Ouvre..St. Saens.
(Samson and Delilah.)
MME. ALICE GOMEZ.
3. Violin Solos.....(a) Le Cygne.....St. Saens.
(b) Souvenir .....Drdla.
Mrs. GILLETT.
4. Songs.....(a) Feldeinsamkeit .....
(b) Sapphische Ode..... } Brahms.
(c) Vergebliches Standchen }
MME. ALICE GOMEZ.
5. Duo..."Variations on original theme"... Somervell.
Captain G. A. SULLIVAN and Mr. T. S. HAMILTON.

PART II.

1. Songs.....(a) To my Beloved .....Lehmann.
(b) Spanish Love Song .....Chaminade.
MME. ALICE GOMEZ.
2. Duo.....Gavotte.....Pirani.
Capt. G. A. SULLIVAN and Mr. T. S. HAMILTON.
3. Songs from the Turkish Hills...(Cycle)...Clutsam.
MME. ALICE GOMEZ.
4. Violin Solos...(a) Bergeuse.....Defauw.
(b) Romance.....T. S. Hamilton.
Mrs. GILLETT.
5. Song...(By Request) O Dry those Tears...Del Riego.
With Violin and Organ.
MME. ALICE GOMEZ.

Prices:—Rs. 5, Rs. 3, and Rs. 2.

Plan of Seats and Tickets at S. ROSE & Co., FORT.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTICE.

By special request a 4TH EXHIBITION will be given on SATURDAY, 19TH Instant, from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

LAST 2 NIGHTS! LAST 2 NIGHTS!

THE TERRIBLE HYDERABAD FLOODS,

Graphically illustrated from life by the

EXCELSIOR CENEMATOGRAPH,
MAIDAN, BOMBAY,
From TO-NIGHT.

These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—1 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BALLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

BILLIARDS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
17TH DECEMBER.
AT PYRKE'S APOLLO BILLIARD ROOMS.

POSITIVELY the LAST opportunity of witnessing ARC OVAL Billiards as it should be played, when F. H. WEISS, the Arc Oval Champion, will concede 400 in 600 up, to a prominent Local Amateur. To commence 9-30 sharp.

ADMISSION, Rs. 2. Reserved Rs. 3.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay, are Sole Licensees for the manufacture of the Arc Oval Billiard Table for India.

CHAMPAGNE

MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co., VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREET.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A LEADING AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CONCERN wants a representative for Bombay and Calcutta, respectively, who would be capable, responsible and willing to introduce its manufacture amongst the India Dry Goods Merchants. Commission only. Write to Mr. H. H. MACDONALD, 632 and 634 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A. State references and experience.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Mealows Street, and are now located at 2 GIRDER STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating the work. The Management is therefore able to offer Conditions expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee," A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room, furnished for about six weeks. Address "P," care of this Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oza's Buildings (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 21. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALLEAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

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All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions
at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOHAMA
		YOKOHAMA
		YOKOHAMA

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
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Total Funds Exceed £18 322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW
SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 6	56 12	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 9	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 12	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 12	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	42 14	78 2	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for £s.	1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	,,	90,402
Annual Income	,,	1,405,950
Assets	,,	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES,
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, sailed on yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE A. Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Praga, 2,385 tons, Captain G. Gillhuber, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathfillan, 2,818 tons, Captain J. Lamount, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara 504 tons, Captain W. Bishop, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. V. Price, Mr. Crush, H. H. the Rao of Cutch and party, Mrs. Aikin, Mrs. S. Cretchell, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Mullen, Mrs. S. Fernandes, Master K. Mullen pasfengers 5 native and about 300 deck,

THE Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru, 3,373 tons, Captain T. Arakawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Wakdha, 2,552 tons, Captian R. E. Honywood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Japan line steamer Wakamiya Maru, 3,439 tons, Captain T. Yamawaki, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt and Mrs. Jukson and child, Rev. B. Jost, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Wyse, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Haraden, Mrs. D. Souza, Mr. and Miss Kharaghat, Mr. Mencrieft, Mr. Ardeshir, passengers, 3 natives and 529 deck,

THE steamer Angolia, 2,801 tons, Captain W. Davis arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo, 4 dogs and 1 distressed seaman.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,961 tons, Captain H Manby, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, evening from Bushire &c, with a general cargo and Major Bartholomew, 8 natives and 232 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umvolosi, 1,906 tons, Captain R E Keen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal with a cargo of coal and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs F Goodwin, Miss E Jack, Mr E Townsend, Mr J Livesley, Mr F Morrison, Mr D Lew, Mrs G England, and 34 deck aassengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

D'Iberville .....Capt Lagrenee... .....French Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 16,

Ardgovan	2725 Johnston	T M & Co
Arcadia	3574 Hayward	P & O Co
Arabia	4167 Leigh	London 2-1-09 P & O Co
Bezwada	3270 Le Brocq	M M & Co
Bahadur	2936 Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519 Evensen	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022 House	R A Willis
Cinta	1917	Kaschuru M M & Co
Caledonia	3529 Gordon	London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dumra	762 Cole	M M & Co
Eastville	2306 Wright	James M & Co
Elcin	2443 Potts	Trieste Ralli Brothers
Fife	2494 Harrison	The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness	Sheclston	W & A G & Co
Hild	719 Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Hatumel	2584 Peters	W & A G & Co
Inc a ora	2572 Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Istrar	2979 Jacob	T Morrison & Co
Kilkerran	2413 Smith	Calcutta
Kagoshi Maru	3323 Arakawa	Kobe N Y Kaisha
Lady Gordon	316 Butler	M M & Co
Lord Kelwin	2158 Moser	K N & Co
Lolobau	3437 Chappell	Calcutta Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751 Foster	Shah S N Co
Strathness	2812 Lamont	W & A G & Co
Strathclyde	2842 Crerar	Shaw Wallaced & Co
Sprinburn	3173 Crosthwaite	W & A G & Co
Umvolesi	1906 Keen	R A Willis
Virawa	2176 Emmetti	M M & Co
Waroonga	1607 Bauber	M M & Co
Wearmouth	3339 Gatto	Bombay Co
Wardha	2552 Honywood	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Karachi	24-12	F M & Co
D & E Kirby Bank	2093	Kerr Leith & Antwerp		23-12	Shaw Wallace
F Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	21-12	M Mackenzie & Co
H Kasara	505	B'shop	Busreh	17-12	M M & Co
K Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	Middlesbro	18-12	W & A G & Co
N Shah Nawaz	2523	Mitchell	Mauritius	21-12	Shah S N Co
N Liebenfels	2857	Oltmann	Hamburg via K'chi	26-12	W & A Graham & Co
P Adalia	2482	Hamford	Rotterdam	26-12	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	27-12	W & A Graham & Co
4 Capri	2718	Pedone	Shanghai	17-12	F & R S N Co
6 Angola	2801	Davis	N F	25-12	F Muir & Co
10 & 11 Oceana	3507	Hide	London	19-12	P & O S N Co
12 Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	23-12	P & O Co
15 Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe	16-12	N Y Kaisha

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	18-12	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	652	Shamsudin B Nagar		19-12	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	18-12	M M & Co

M W D D

Nerbudda	1961	Mauley	P Gulf	21-12	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Nerbudda s	Manley	Bushire, Dec 5
16	Angola s	Davis	Glasgow, Oct 31
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Dec 14
	Umvolosi s	Keen	Natal, Nov 26
	Kageshima Maru s	Arakawa	Kobe, Nov 11
	Wardha s	Honywood	Calcutta, Dec 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Nawab s	Corkhill	Calcutta, &c
	Cy of M'chester s	Findlay	Dunkirk
	Holenfels s	Muller	Calcutta
	Wakamiya Maru s	Yamawaki	Kobe
	Hidalgo s	Boxhall	Hull
	Praga s	Gillhuber	Trieste, &c
	Strathfellan s	Lamount	Calcutta

The steamer Kasara, Bishop, for Persian Gulf, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Adalia, for Rotterdam.
,, Nerbudda, for Persian Gulf, &c.
,, Kageshima Maru, for Kobe, &c.
,, Elgin, for Trieste, &c.
,, Alavi, for Calcutta.
* To arrive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 14th instant.

The same Co's steamer s.s. Clan Macive left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia from Hongkong left on the 15th instant for Singapore and Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—200 cwts coir yarn. Vusonji Haridas; 49 bales wool, N Goculdas; 13 bales wool, G Gungadass; 110 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—1,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Adalia s—5,500 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—4 cases piece-goods, Ardesher and Co; 67 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 112 cwts coir-fibre, H Jairam; 1 bale carpets S J Tellery; 12 bales hides, R Moloobhoy; 12 bales hemp, F Khoobchand; 400 cwts curdeseed, J Lukhmidas; 54 cwts rubber, A H A Shaiwalla; 19 bales hides and skins, Kahn and Kahn; 21 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elgin s—14,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Elgin s—10,840 cwts castorseed, 1,440 cwts linseed and 8,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Chyebassa s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Hirji Govindji 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Othello s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

Umzumbi s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 3,560 cwts mowraseed, 1,560 cwts cottonseed, 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton waste, Nagsey Damji.

Kirby Bank s—250 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lichonfels s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, A Verzial; 46 cwts coir fibre, H Jairam; 1,260 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 3 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—62 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Capri s—83 cwts kismiss, T Canji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 325 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 170 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—400 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th December.

There will be a Meeting of the Members of the Corps at the Office of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. to-day Thursday the 17th instant at 5-30 p. m., to elect an Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next the 19th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

Corporals R. A. Spence and T. L. Roberts to be Sergeants to complete establishment.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th December.

515.—PRACTICE.

Practice will be carried out from the 10" B L Gun at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 19th instant at 6 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and caps.

517.—DRILLS.

10" B. L. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort on Thursday the 17th instant at 9 p. m.

Dress—Plain Cloths.

518.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 20th instant, Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th December.

619.—Detail for the week ending 19th instant:—
To-day Thursday, 17th inst.—"F" Coy. will parade at St. Mary's College Byculla at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Route March.
Refreshments will be provided.
Friday, 18th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
620.—Musketry—Saturday 19th Inst. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.
11. Sunday 20th instant.—The Range is reserved for O. C. "A." & "G." Cos. for class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MR. JAMES M. MACPHAIL, in the "Christian College Magazine," is continuing his interesting "History of Tropical Fevers." Dealing with plague preventive measures he says:—"The efforts to limit the ravages of plague in ancient times were often remarkably successful, deficiencies in organisation being compensated for by stringency and consistency in the enforcement of rules. Thus in Windsor, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in order to protect the Court, a gallows was erected in the market place to hang any one who came from London, or brought wares from London, while the epidemic was raging there. It was about the same time, 1585, that three gibbets were set up in different parts of Aberdeen, for the disposal of any infected person who arrived by land or sea. A citizen who supplied food to any such person was, if a man, to be 'hangit' or, if a woman, to be 'drownit.'"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MILSTED—December 13, at Allahabad, the wife of W. P. S. Milsted, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRYCE—GIBB—December 12, at St. Andrew's Church, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, by the Rev. D. H. Gillan, M. A., William Bryce, Kankinarra, son of William Bryce, Eskles Auchendinny, Mid-Lothian, to Christina Duff, youngest daughter of the late William Gibb, Sciences Gardens, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

CUMING—December 12, at Calcutta, suddenly, Edward George Cuming, Senior Partner of Messrs. James Monteith and Co.

PURVES—December 14, At Allahabad, Harriet Elizabeth Purves, relict of the late William Purves, aged 81 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 5-25m., 7-0a.; Low water, 0-56a.

Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p. m.

Empire Theatre, Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, 9-30 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 16th, Last Quarter. 2h. 42-5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, December 18.—P. and O. steamer "Persia," with English mails of the 4th December, due to arrive at 8 a. m. Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Military Medical Students' Annual Ball, Grant Medical College Tennis Court, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 6-27m., 8-18a.; Low water, 0-38a.; 1-43a.

Saturday, December 19.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Doll Dressing Competition, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 4-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, annual meeting. Mahim, 4-30 p. m., Sun rises, 7h. 6m; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 7-31m., 9-11a.; Low water, 1-51m., 2-25a.

Sunday, December 20.—4th Sunday in Advent. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Ground). Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 8-28m., 9-56a.; Low water, 2-51m., 2-5a.

Monday, December 21.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m. The Sir Rasul Khan Mills Company, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m. G. I. P. Railway Institute, Byculla, Children's Sports and Christmas Tree, on the Bombay Education Society's Grounds, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 9-19m., 10-37a.; Low water, 3-43m., 3-44a.

Tuesday, December 22.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Railway station. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 10-5m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-36m., 4-22a.

Wednesday, December 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Police Club's Christmas Tree for Children, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Quadrille Party, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h., 8m.; High water, 10-49m., 11-55a.; Low water, 5-14m., 5-0a.

"WHERE HISTORY BEGAN."—Lantern Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. to-night at 9-15 p.m., by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A. Mr. James MacDonald will preside. Admission four annas; open to ladies.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—H. H. the Nawab of Mangrole arrived in Bombay on Tuesday from his State, accompanied by 12 followers, and is putting up in a bungalow at Mahaluxmi.

DEATH WHILST BATHING.—On Tuesday the dead body of a Hindu mill-hand, named Nana Rama, aged 13, was found floating in the Swan Mill tank at Sewri, where the boy was working. At an inquest held, a verdict of accidental death whilst bathing was recorded.

THE ILLUSTRATED CONCERT (organised by the General Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in aid of the Repair and Building), which was postponed owing to the death of Lady Clarke, will take place on Saturday the 16th January, at 9-30 p.m., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road. Tickets can be had at the door.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batln. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Entry of the Gladiator
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour
Valse	The Old Belfry
Selection	The Gaiety Echoes
Serenade	La Paloma
American Sketch	The Husking Bee
	Fucik
	Adam
	B Pholps
	Caryll
	Yradier
	Thurban

ACCIDENTS IN MILLS.—One Maloo Govind, aged 20, a mill-hand in the New Great Eastern Mill on Parel Road, had his left hand fractured while cleaning a machine which was in motion. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the hand was amputated from the elbow.—On Tuesday one Govind Raghoo, aged 30, a Hindu mill-hand in the Jamshed Mill on Fergusson Road, accidentally got his left arm crushed in the beater of the scutcher in the Blow Room Department. The arm was amputated at the J. J. Hospital.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS:—On the first of November last, there were 59 horses, 160 bullocks, one goat and 23 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of November 68 horses, 130 bullocks, one sow, a buffalo, three goats, a calf, two cats and 34 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 75 horses, 107 bullocks, three cows, a buffalo, two goats and 24 dogs were discharged from Hospital. Four cases among horses, five cases among bullocks, one of a calf, one case among cats, and 12 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—18 horses, 6 bullocks, 4 cows, 3 goats, 34 dogs and 6 parrots.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Mr. S. Vardon, a Customs officer working in the Prince's Bock, was cycling past No. 2 shed in the dock on Tuesday when he saw a Hindu boy, aged 11, lying on the wharf. The boy was then gasping. Mr. Vardon gave information to the police but before any assistance could reach him, the boy died, and his body was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest was held by Mr. E. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner. The body was identified by a woman named Jamnabai as that of her son Maruti Bala. Dr. Arthur Powell, who made a 'post mortem' examination of the body, said in his evidence that he found the heart ruptured, torn in two pieces. The liver was also ruptured. Three ribs were broken and there was a transverse bruise across the chest over these injuries. The doctor was of opinion that the injuries might have been caused by a heavy body such as the wheel of a heavily-laden cart passing over him. Death was due to these injuries. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by internal injuries, but under what circumstances he received the injuries there was no evidence to show.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Dec. 18.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Persia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Williamson, Col C V
Mercer, Mr C H L
Rowe-Jones, Mr W
Harold, Maj C and Mrs
Walker, Mrs M
Baker, Miss A
Munro, Miss D
Blake, Mrs
Atkinson, Miss A
Mcager, Miss G
Richardson, Miss L
Laut, Rev W A
Bromley, Mr T and Mrs and 2 children
Kearns, Mr A S and Mrs
Robertson, Miss
Philip, Rev G W and Mrs
Farrell, Mr T J
Monitt, Miss
Gibbard, Mrs
Finlay, Miss
Dodd, Mr A and Mrs
Barr, Miss L
Hankin, Mrs and Miss and 3 children
Bland, Miss M
Moir, Mrs W
Plews, Mr J A
Joyce, Mrs A and 3 children
Barrell, Rev H, Mrs and Miss
Knowles, Miss B K
Dawson, Mr R C
Thomson, Mr A
Towning, Miss N
Dixon, Mrs
Shaw, Miss M
Kidd, Miss
Bartlett, Mr D J
Harrison, Mr H
Campbell, Miss E
MacLellan, Mr W
Lewis, Dr M
Gillett, Miss B
Scott, Miss F
Connolly, Mr C E
Van Arsdale, Miss E
Flesher, Miss E
Cooke, Mr P B
Wallace, Mr P B
Baker, Maj H and Mrs
Mintandjian, Mr L and Mrs
Fraser, Miss A M
Moore, Miss M
Gordon, Mrs and child
Chamney, Maj N
Campbell, Mrs and 2 children
Pawley, Mrs D and 2 children
Terrell, Miss L
Williams, Charles, the Hon Williams, Mrs and Miss
Trenowith, Mr S B
Barry, Mr H
Batliboi, Mr J R
Goodland, Mr J
Mankell, Mr W G
Slesser, Mr W D
MacRae, Mr A R
Camell, Miss K
Dunnage, Miss J
Woods, Mr C
Gould, Mr J and Miss
Wilson, Mrs J and 2 children
Sutcliffe, Mr E C
Sargiant, Mr H
Furse, Mr E
Rivers, Maj T
Reid, Miss A C
Minchin, Mr A F
Gair, Mr J
Glover, Mr H M
Fielding, Miss E
Potter, Mr J
Dabell, Mr C
Williams, Mr C
Thompson, Mr W J
Walker, Miss
Boswell, Miss K
Hebbert, Mrs
Banker, Miss
Wood, Mr C A
Bose, Mr S K
Marwood, Mrs
Sagar, Mr W
Biley, Mr J
Hamilton, Mrs W G
Coupling, Rev D
Griffiths, Miss
Shapoorji, Mr B
Powell, Miss S N
Fraser, Mr J
Sankey, Mr J W
Griffith, Miss J
Fowle, Mr F W
Gaskel, Mrs and infant

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arnot, Mr J P
Scott, Mr B Mrs and infant
Bailey, Mr A S and Mrs
Holmes, Hon Mr J M and Mrs
Keay, Mr Seymour
Lloyd, Mr C V
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs
Caldwell, Mr and Mrs C
Hinks, Mr H
Boyd, Mr C C
Leonard, Capt W
Wintow, Mr J
Hayden, Mr H
Sharp, Mr W H
Counell, Mr and Mrs
Counell, Miss
Bishop of Travancore
Gill, Mrs
Cattow, Mr J H
Posnet, Miss C
Harris, Miss S
Harlan, Miss
Reanie, Col Mrs S J
Cooch Behar, Maharajah
Ghosal, The Princess
Frotiva, The Princess 2 children
Ghosh, Mr P N
White, Capt D
Davison, Mr J
Gregson, Mr C B
Elliot, Mr R H
Elliot, Hon. Mrs
Anderson, Mr S G
Brunton, Mr and Mrs J F
Flood, Mr J L M
Boyle, Mr and Mrs W M
Waterfield, Mrs E
Leek, Capt and Mrs
Robertson, Dr A
Playfair, Sir P and Lady
Harvey, Mr John
Roche, Capt T
Paton, Miss D
Dawson, Mr G W
The Aga Khan
Mohdi, Mr A
Mahomed, Mr A
Jones, Miss K
Burgess, Mrs K
Lees, Mr D H
Turner, Mr J T
Davie, Mr A
Walton, Mr H R
Arathson, Mr T
Taylor, Mr W E
Baldwin, Miss
Barnes, Mr F F
Hudleston, Mrs G
Bell, Mr T R
Patel, Dr R
Hayward, Mr G
Sale, Miss M
Taylor, Mr W E
Lyle, Mr and Mrs Chas
Macgovan, Miss
Macgovan, Mrs
Macgovan, Mrs
Fletcher, Mr A
Davis, Miss
Lantow, Mr C de
Barton, Mr A E
Sugdury, Mr G
Cole, Major and Mrs
Clarke, Mr and Mrs J E
Annesley, Mrs R
Barnathannen, Mr J E
Wilson, Mrs H
Wildeblood, Mrs H S
Wildeblood, Miss
Campbell, Mr
Hopewood, Mr A K
Barker, Mr G
Mahapit, Mr J and Mrs
Fense, Miss C
Forbes, Miss J E
Bhisey, Mr S
Bhisey, Mrs Master and infant
Ballen, Mrs G
Theoph hides,
Ckristie-Miller, Mr E G
Hill, Mr
Kissendolfer, Mr W
Kimber, Mr A
Frank, Mr G G
Bottomley, Mr Frank
Chatterji, Dr K
Glanville, Mr W G
Ghose, Dr G C
Kerworth, Major W
Selwyn, Mr H J
Atkinson, Mr H
Hill, Mr F R
De Knoop, Baroness
Hunt, Mr
Wanchope, Capt A G
Smidt, Mr H
Navalker, Mr S D
Wren, Mr R C and Mrs
Sale, Mr and Mrs C L
Gokhale, Hon Mr G
Posnett, Miss
Robertson, Mrs A
Jareja, Miss
Foster, Mr W
Lambert, Capt
Brown, Miss R

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr J A
Jackson, Mr St G W
Gill, Mr H
Willock, Mr W A
Heineman, Mr W M

FROM GIBRALTAR.

DeCosta, Mr J C
DeCosta, Mr T P
Rindig, Miss M
Wyth, Miss E
Devor, Miss R

FROM PORT SAID.

Younghusband, Sir F

FOR KARACHI.

Lea, Mr M
Hirchorn, Mr A
Thacker, Mrs and infant
Reinhold, Lt
Farmer, Miss
Todd, Mr John
Jamieson, Mr J
Woolridge, Mrs W and 2 children
Robinson, Mrs C and child and infant
Bunker, Mrs and child
Wignall, Mr E J
Knight, Miss A
Fenton, Mrs A
Asodollah, Mr
Chapour, Mr G
Kovans, Mr B

Mr. Jackson, Under Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, proceeds on leave after Christmas, and it is understood that Mr. S. E. C. Jukes, C. S., from Bombay, succeeds him.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 16.

Pressure has fallen very rapidly in Persia, skies becoming overcast in that region, while they continue cloudy in Kashmir.

The weather has become slightly disturbed in the South-west of the Bay, causing rain in Ceylon and heavy clouds there and in the extreme South-east of the Peninsula. Light clouds have spread over a large part of the Peninsula and persist in Burma.

Humidity is normal, or in defect; temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Light rain is possible in the extreme South of the Peninsula.

Summary Forecast.—regarding the cold weather—

Conditions which appear to have most influence upon the character of the approaching cold weather, are, this year, very nearly normal; therefore it is probable that the amount of rainfall in Northern India and of snowfall in the neighbouring mountain areas, will, at any rate during earlier part of the season, approximate closely to the average.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (14th)	79·6	64·6	...	1·72
Jask (14th)	80·8	66 8	...	0·00
Muskat (14th)	83·3	72·1	...	0.18
Multan	73·3	46·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	59·9	35 9	...	0·00
Lahore	74·4	44·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	75 3	45·6	...	0·00
Ambala	73·5	40 0	...	0·00
Delhi	76·2	50·7	...	0·00
Agra	74·5	50·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	76·8	45·6	...	0·00
Jhansi	78 0	53·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	76·9	43 0	...	0·00
Allahabad	76·6	45·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	77·6	50·3	...	0,00
Karachi	82·5	64·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	77·4	49·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	77·2	57·6	...	0·16
Kotah	81·0	51·1	...	0
Bhuj	85 6	58·5	...	0
Dwarka

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—Lord Northbrooke played such a prominent part in the life of his generation, not only as Viceroy of India but in the Government at Home, that Mr. Bernard Mallet's biography, (Longmans Green and Co.,) was almost a necessity in these days of plentiful biographils. It was undertaken, we are told at the request of the Baring family, and carried through under their auspices and with their assistance. A still more competent biographer than Mr. Mallet might perhaps have been found, as his familiarity with India and his command of literary style are neither of them particularly striking but he has had the invaluable assistance of Lord Cromer, who was Lord Northbrook's Private Secretary in this country whose authority lends the Indian and Egyptian chapters a weight that they might otherwise have lacked. Lord Northbrook himself was an indifferent correspondent as well as a poor speaker. and when away from his family seems to have perferred to express himself with the brush rather than the pen. We are told that nineteen large volumes of his sketches are preserved at his home, while very few of his letters have been thought worth inclusion in the present volume. This absence of personal material makes the book less a work of intimate self-revelation than a appreciation from outside, but is throughly in accordance with the character of Lord Northbrook himself. who was too practical to be introspective and too straightforward to be egotistical. He was a statesman of the old school, hampered in public life by lack of eloquence and faulty judgment of men, springing from his own simplicity of character, but notable for an intergrity of purpose and an unbending adherence to an opinion once formed that made his career from beginning to end one consistent whole. He was, in a word, the last of the great Whig statesmen, with the exception perhaps of his cousin, Sir Edward Grey.

As a leading member of the Baring family Lord Northbrook had his career ready made both at Home and in this country. His great grandfather, Sir Francis Baring, was Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; his grandfather, Sir Thomas Baring, served for ten years in the Civil Service of the Company in Bengal, and his father was born in Calcutta. Thus Lord Northbrook had a certian hereditary connection with Indian problems, and showed throughout his administration a sympathy with the people and the soil which is rarely found in a complete stranger to the country. His appreciation of the point of view of the ryot was as keen as that of any Viceroy either before or since his time, while it was marked by more sanity and moderation than that of Lord Ripon. He himself on one occasion wrote to Lord Dufferin:—"The main object of my policy was to let things go quietly on—to give the land rest as some of the natives phrased it,—and I believe the taking off the Income Tax, which I did in 1873, had a most beneficial effect on the country. The natives of India in the main, whatever the small educated minority may say, are utterly incapable of understending a financial scheme. They are averse to change, and will be passively loyal to us—active loyalty we cannot expect—if we govern them justly and do not increase their taxes. India is a poor country, and economy in administration is, in my opinion, the foundation of successful Indian administration." This view of Indian interests appeared in the Viceroy's relations both with leading officials in this country and with the Secretary of State at Home. He was freely criticised at the time for not making larger use of the able Indian Civilians bequeathed him by Lord Mayo, but this book shows that his neglect of them was due not to an autocratic temper but to an inherent difference in point of view. In writing to Sir George Grey, he says that he "differed from them mainly as to the wisdom of governing India in accordance with the best judgment of a few men at the seat of Government—which is their view—or in accordance with the views of the local officers, and, so far as we can ascertain them, of the people themselves—which is mine." Lord Northbrook was thus the first Viceroy to prefer the district officer to the Secretariat. Similarly, in dealing with Lord Salisbury at Home, he placed what he considered the interests of India before those either of Manchester or of imperial expansion. This book is not very clear as to the exact reason of his resignation before the expiry of his term of office; but it seems pretty plain that he did not see eye to eye with the Home Government either in their Afghan policy or on the cotton duties question, that he thought Lord Salisbury too much inclined to make the Viceroy the mere creature of the Home Government, and that he seized the opportunity of the Prince of Wales's visit to this country to retire before matters actually came to the breaking point. It was not either the first or the last time that he sacrificed his career to a question of principle,but on this occasion the principle was reinforced by a sentiment of personal independence which a man of his wealth and station could afford to indulge.

In external policy, also, he was strongly opposed to the views which Lord Salisbury already held and were later to be carried out with such disastrous consequences by Lord Lytton. In 1875, indeed, he prophesied to Lord Salisbury the exact consequences which his Afghan policy brought to pass only three years later. "Of course," he said, "I do not place much reliance upon Afghans, but I cannot see what possible interest the Amir can have in turning towards Russia. My firm opinion is that to do anything to force him to receive agents of ours in his country against his will is likely to have an opposite effect to that which you desire and to subject us to the risk of another unnecessary and costly war in Afghanistan before many years are over." These words were certainly justified by the event. Lord Northbrook's strongest claim to greatness, indeed, was his ability to form a sane opinion on a question of policy, and to stick to it through thick and thin; but this rare quality in a statesman is a dangerous one in a party politician. In a party crisis the most plastic man is the man that suffers least, as Lord Northbrook found several times to his cost after his resignation of the Viceroyship. His complete retirement from public life was brought about by his disagreement from Gladstone's Home Rule policy, though he said before that, that he had lost all confidence in Gladstone at the time of his abandonment of Gordon in the Soudan and had made up his mind not to serve under him again. The result of this retirement was that for the last twenty years of his life he devoted to county politics, the talents which had sufficed to administer India and great public departments like the Admiralty. His biographer tries to persuade us that his time in county politics was well spent, and so it may have been, but it would have been better spent in the service of the Empire. That is the special weakness of unbending opinions in a life that is made up largely of compromise. It it characteristic that almost the last act of Lord Northbrook's public life was to cross the floor of the House again in his adherence to the literal policy of Free Trade.

THE NEW CURB.

THE "EXCELSHAM":—The 11th of December, 1908, is a day to mark with a white stone. On that day in the Imperial Council was presented and passed the Bill for the more speedy trial of certain offences, and for the prohibition of associations dangerous to the public peace. The operation of the Bill is for the present confined to the two Bengals, where its provisions are most required, but the Viceroy in Council has power to extend it by proclamation to any part of India should necessity arise. The measure now become law is to be welcomed, though it has been too long delayed, and though it, in some respects, seems to us, and to others, including His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be still a little too cumbrous and slow in operation, and not severe or far-reaching enough. The meshes in the net still permit the escape of the real instigators of the unrest and anarchy, whilst securing the capture of their tools and dupes, "the samity boys", "the Volunteers" "hero-martyr students." Not until the poison wells at the hidden source are opened out and disinfected, the smooth-voiced and false-visaged dragons that distil the poison and foul the wells dragged out and rendered innocuous, can the streams of political life in India be made pure and wholesome. When the blatent Demosthenes are given rest than will the misled mob return to sanity and to useful labours. The fault of the present Bill, as of most of the legislation that has preceded it, is that it has more regard to evil results than the primal cause of the evil. The problem is no easy one to solve, whilst for the work now done the law-abiding public owe the Viceroy and his advisers a generous measure of gratitude, and so criticism is an ungracious task. At the same time the problem must be solved, and the Government be prepared to go farther and act more firmly still, if future years are not to bring a recrudescence of the present troubles, perhaps in a more dangerous form.

The utterances of this slight criticism has been forced by the fact that the "Englishman" is now finally proved to have been only too correct in all that it has maintained during the last three years on this subject. For the attitude, a thankless one enough since it is ever more pleasant to praise than to blame, to hope than to doubt, the "Englishman" suffered much obloquy. It was accused of perversion of facts, of exaggeration, of deliberate malice, of stupidity and nervousness when it announced long since that the "Nationalists" were losing their heads, that out of the carefully engineered agitation against the "Partition," and from the boycott evolved by certain prominent men was being evolved a dark and very

WIDESPREAD CONSPIRACY OF CRIME.

When it was announced that law was being dethroned and replaced by anarchical terrorism,thanks to the operation of the "National Volunteer" organisations, evolved in, and directed and controlled from thir city, that it was not healthy or desirable that certain men, whose names and works are too known, should stamp the country preaching unrest and posing as leaders and presidents of these "Student Volunteer Associations," a shriek of disapprobation and insult arose from the Native Indian Press, a shriek echoed more or less faithfully in certain of our contemporaries of the local Anglo-Indian Press. The "Englishman" was accused of wholesale slander, of blind malice, of intentional ignorance. No epithet was too strong to use. No insult was left unused. In addition, the public were gravely informed by men pretending to first hand information, that there were no such beings as National Volunteers, no such things as samities, that the troubles and riots in various places were much exaggerated, and were due then in the main to the action of the authorities and the police, to the indiscretions of white men and the just indignation of a people sorrowing over a divided motherland. When Reuter sent home a bare record of facts the same remarks were applied to that news agency. We have said what we have said above not in any gasconading spirit, not through any desire to crow over the seven only journalists of this town. They, it has been abundantly proved, were not capable of entertaining anything but preconceived opinions, or of drawing deductions from obvious facts. It is first necessary to show that the possession of special information and the making of special studies conveys a right to question. In the second place it is necessary to show plainly how much deplorable mischief may be done, and has been done, by prejudice and ignorance, however, good the intention, when limited folk arrogate to themselves an authority and a right to sole audience to which they are in no way in a position to pretend. This of confreres in the English Press. Of abusive writers in the Native Indian Press we can only remark that without the excuse of the Seven for ignorance, they have been shown by recent discoveries and events to have some excuse for being angry and uncomfortable. It is not difficult to imagine the wrath of the termites when their galleries are broken open and kerosened.

To revert to the Bill. It is assured of a cordial welcome by all in India who love order and right. Even as it stands it is certain to do an immense amount of good.

THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

that it provides for the trial of certain special offences, the special measures that are to be adopted in the investigation of those offences, and the committing of suspected persons will enormously simplify and expedite the course of the law. The saving in time and in money will be enormous: the effect upon criminals, deprived of all that panders to their diseased vanity, and three-quarters of their lawyer-made bolt-holes stopped, and on their sympathisers and inciters will be most salutary. The advantages to the State and the people cannot be exaggerated. Coming to the second part of the Bill, that providing for prohibition of lawless associations it will be agreed that those who think with Sir E. Baker have reason for the doubts they express. The provisions here might well have been made at once more simple and more strict. Sir Harvey Adamson gives abundant proof of the evil that has been done and is being done by unlawful associations such as the Volunteer samities, which are undermining the foundations of the State and of the Hindu family itself, and reducing the people of the land to a state of terrorised anarchy. The speech of the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill might indeed be in parts a precis, of the last three years' issues of this journal, so thoroughly does he bear it out. He is supported absolutely by the present and by the late Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal.The necessity for swift severity is very plain. The question is how and when are these measures of salutary severity to be applied. If they are not put in force instantly, if the samities, and their directors in dark places in Calcutta, are enabled to concert plans of safety and hide their tracks, the new measures will be in a great degree stultified. However, they must be given a fair trial. Sir E. Baker has promised to enforce them with the utmost rigor, and if, necessary to ask for more sharp and handy weapons. We are sure those weapons will be given him by the Viceroy and Council should they be asked for. So proceeding, step by step, it may be that even in time a way will be found to reach the real authors of the mischief, and to correct their propensities.

ACCORDING to aDalziel message from Madrid, the majority of the technical naval commission has reported in favour of the reconstruction of the Spanish Navy by the Anglo-Catalan Syndicate, consisting of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim and Comillas.

MR. ROBERT DUDGEON, of Conabie, Dumfriesshire, has been appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Kircudbrightshire, in place of Lord Herries. Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, M.P., has been appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Renfrewshire in place of Lord Overtoun, deceased.

DORANDO'S VICTORY.

Desperate Struggle with Hayes.

AMID scenes of unexampled excitement and tumult, Dorando Pietri, the Italian, after a terrific race, wrested the Marathon crown from Hayes, the American, and is acclaimed to-day throughout the country as the world's greatest runner, writes the Telegraph's correspondent at New York, on November 26. This historic contest took place last night in the great place of entertainment known as Madison Gardens, New York, which was crammed with spectators, 12,000 of them, from the tarterre boxes where patricians and patrons of sport paid 40s each for a seat, to the loftiest galleries, where, the "spaghetti" crowd, as the poorer class of Italians here are called, cheered themselves hoarse for three long mortal hours at 4s per head.

It was a ten-laps to the mile track and, as every stage of the great race over the full Marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards was within full view of the enormous crowd, it was followed with eagerness and closeness from the start at nine p. m. until the finish just about midnight, when a most remarkable scene, without parallel in the history of American sport, and due chiefly to the overwrought nerves of many of those present, was enacted.

First let me emphasise the fact that it was an absolutely fair race, that the arrangements for the most part were admirable, and that Dorando won because he is undoubtedly the better runner. It will be said later—it is whispered already, in fact—that Hayes was not in the best of condition, and could do better. But the Irish-American himself admitted yesterday that he was in perfect condition, and his record in the great indoor Marathon, taking it mile by mile, was his very best. As regards advantages of training, Hayes had the best of the deal, chiefly because Dorando lost a week in coming across the Atlantic, and also because the few days he had spent in America had not been sufficient to accustom him to one of the most eccentric and trying climates in the world.

Americans and Italians were equally represented in the crowd which packed the Gardens last night. Both were intensely partisan, both were supremely confident that their countryman would win, and as regards fair play, I am speaking within the limits of my own observation and knowledge when I assert that any suspicion of favouritism on the part of the officials, or any attempt to interfer with the progress of the race in any way would have led to the bloodiest riot this city has ever witnessed.

MARVELLOUS ENDURANCE.

I repeat that it was an absolutely fair race, contested with marvellous endurance and unfailing pluck by both men. Dorando led all the way, but only by a few yards, which, by a mighty spurt on the last lap, he increased to 100 yards, so that victory was secured beyond dispute or quibble. The times were:

Dorando, 2h 44m 20 2-5s.
Hayes, 2h 45m, 5 1-5s.

The Italian thus reduced the time of the American's victory in London last summer by eleven minutes. Both men bore up splendidly until the last quarter of an hour, reeling off their task at an average of something like one mile per five minutes and a half, in seemingly endless succession, keeping so close together in their neck and neck struggle that the public interest, enormous at the start, steadily increased and accumulated until the last tense, glorious half-hour when, with the cheers rolling like thunder from boxes to roof, and two brass bands, one Italian and the other American, trying to drown each other with national music Dorando and Hayes entered upon the last lap, making 262 times that they had encircled that carefully-prepared track of saw-dust and soil.

For fifteen miles the two men struggled, yard, by yard, without showing the effects of the tremendous strain, both determined and unflurried by the spectators and the perpetual tumult, and after twenty miles even both were apparently going equally strong, with Dorando still a yard or two in the lead. I was seated near the umpire's box, and saw the men face to face on everly lap. Dornado told me on the previous day that this time at least he would not collapse, but he, like Hayes, during the last few miles of the tremendous ordeal, gave evidence of muscular stress and long-endured nervous strain.

Dorando's face when he finished seemed livid and distorted with pain, but there was that look of triumph and determination about him, nevertheless which fascinated one. Hayes was on the point of collapse during the last lap, but, with eyes almost closed, he straggered along in the Italian's rear, unable to respond to his rival's spurt, and was about 100 yards behind at the finish.

That last half-hour in New York's Olympia last night seemed to me a fitting topic for an epic poem. America has gone Marathon-mad during the last few months. They have been Marathoning from here to San Francisco, in every county of the various States, and for that reason last night's grand event, fixed for the celebration of America's annual Thanks-giving to-day, had been keenly anticipated.

Since his return from London, bringing the unexpected guerdon of a Marathon winner, Hayes has been a national hero. He was received in New York like victorious warriors were received in ancient Rome. Of Dorando you will be astonished to hear that the American correspondents in London told us surprisingly little. and when he came here he was practically unknown. That Hayes, the national champion. could beat the little fellow from Carpi most people here believed to be absolutely certain. If there was any doubt about the matter, let Dorando come to New York and Hayes, stimulated by his admiring fellow countrymen would settle the question beyond cavil.

EXCITING EPISODES.

For all these reasons, and because Americans love a good fight, the vast audience last night was wrought up to the greatest pitch of enthusiasm by the closest struggle ever witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. It was a scene which baffled description, and transcended everything in one's experience. Boat races, horse races, prize fights, and executions, judged by my own sensations last night, yield first place easily to the excitement of that final halfhour. It seemed as if something of the spirit of the struggling Dorando and Hayes, something of the strain, nervous tension, and exaltation—one might add, perhaps, the brutality—of that well-contested battle had been communicated to the assembled thousands, who shouted and cheered in increasing volume until the last yard was covered, and then collapsed.

Towards the close,when it was seen that Dorando had Hayes beaten, some of the box-holders left their seats, and all but precipitated a riot. There were two laps more to run. The track officials tried to warn the trespassers back, but there was no time for them to be gentle, for the fierce partisans of the runners already were swarming on to the course, eager to clear the way for the finish of the race. The police moved into the melee too, and in the few seconds it required to block the track just at the point where the race was to be concluded several hundred people were massed in the struggle. Blows were struck, and fights sprang up on every side; but the track officials, backed by the police cleared a lane through which Dorando and Hayes ran in their next lap of the track, and then the invaders were crowded roughly back into the aisles between the seats and the boxes, with broken hats and a few bruises distributed among them while the mass of the spectators still swarmed over to the scene of the trouble and filled up the track a second time just as Dorande came on to finish the race and win by nearly half a lap.

Beautifully dressed women waving American flags leaned far over in the boxes in their efforts to urge their champion to one last desparate effort. Men who were present at the Stadium last July, when Hayes was declared victor, wept as they witnessed his defeat. Mr. Richard Croker, who started the race, appeared inconsolable. He had told Hayes previous to the race that he had come all the way from Ireland to see America retain the Marathon crown, and he would sooner have lost the Derby last year than last night's race.

Until those last three laps never more than three yards separated the competitors. Poor Hayes, heartbroken and in great distress, was seen to glance at Box 58, occupied by Miss Mason, his fiancee. She wore, at Haye's request, the same gown and hat in which she had appeared at the Stadium last July. Overcome at the finish, Miss Mason fainted, and a quarter of an hour elapsed before she recovered.

Until the last few laps Dorando's and Hoyes's times par mile were substantially the same. They took 5min 27sec for the first mile, and maintained much the same rate or a little over throughout until the nineteenth mile, which they ran in 7min 33sec, which was their worst time during the entire race, but for the twentieth mile they reduced the time to 6min 37sec. The twenty-sixth mile occupied just 6min 7 4-5sec.

It is understood that the receipts amounted to nearly £3,000, but the expenses were havy. Hayes received a guarantee of £600, win or lose, or the privilege of taking 30 per cent, of the receipts. Though he was recently an amateur, his idea regarding the proceeds was that of a professional. His manager wanted to have the ticket-boxes padlocked, and all the ticket-sellers and takers watched. "We want our bit," he declared, "and we are going to get it." Dorando had an agreement with the management by which, if he won, he was to receive £400, and if he lost £200. He also received all his expenses here and back, together with those of his brother, who is his manager. The Italians domiciled in New York also presented Dorando with a valuable silver trophy.

Great disappointment is evinced among the native population because the American lost, but there is no lack of generous tributes to the Italian.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Barrister Finds His Own Valued at £1,750.

A journalistic freak in the way of nomenolature led to a strange action for libel at Manchester Assizes. Here Mr. Thomas Artemus Jones, Barrister, of the Middle Temple, and practising on the Chester and North Wales circuit, was awarded £1,750 damages in an action against Hulton and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the "Sunday Chronicle."

The article to which exception was taken was written by the Paris correspondent of the "Sunday Chronicle." The writer was dealing with the motor races at Dieppe, and the plaintiff's case was that he was libelled in a paragraph.

Upon the terrace marches the world attracted by the motor races—a world immensely pleased with itself and minded to draw a wealth of inspiration—and incidentally of golden cocktails—from any scheme to speed the passing hour. Whist! There is Artemus Jones with a woman who is not his wife. Really is it not surprising how certain of our fellow-countrymen behave when they come abroad! Who would suppose by his goings-on that he was a churchwarden at Peckham? . . . Here in the atmosphere of Dieppe on the French side of the Channel he is the life and soul of a gay little band that haunts the Casino and turns night into day.

Plaintiff said he objected to the use of the word "Artemus." He was years ago a sub-editor of the "Sunday Chronicle," but left on good terms with the proprietors.

The defence was that the article did not refer to the plaintiff, and that at the time neither the Paris correspondent nor the editor knew there was such a person as Mr. Artemus Jones. The correspondent's evidence was that he used the name of an imaginary person. He thought it was impossible for anyone in real life to have such a name as Artemus Jones.

Mr. Justice Channell granted a stay of execution for fourteen days on the damages being paid into Court.

JOURNALIST'S CONTRACT.

Unusual Barring Clause Held to be Illegal by Court of Appeal.

A judgment of special importance to journalists was delivered in the Court of Appeal.

In "Long and Co. (Ltd.) v. Andrews," the defendant appealed from a judgment of Mr. Justice Eve, granting an injunction against him under exceptional circumstances.

In 1905, when nineteen, Mr. Andrews joined the staff of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph," of which the plaintiffs are the proprietors, as a junior reporter, under an agreement which contained the following clause:—

"The employee shall not, if he shall leave the employ of the company, either on his own accord or in co-partnership with any other person or persons, be connected as proprietor, employee, or otherwise, with any newspaper business carried on in Sheffield or within a radius of twenty miles, from the time thereof."

After about two years he left the employ of the plaintiffs, and in February, 1908, joined the staff of the rival newspaper, the "Sheffield Independent." Thereupon action was brought, and Mr. Justice Eve held that he was bound by the contract, although he signed it when he was, legally, an infant.

Lord Robert Cecil argued that the contract was unreasonable, inasmuch as it was unlimited in point of time, and covered a very wide range of employment. It might almost apply to setting up a shop for the sale of newspapers. The contract, if enforced would actually be life-long.

The Court allowed the appeal,dismissed the action and granted appelant the costs of the action and the appeal.

The Master of the Rolls said the fact that an agreement was unusual was a strong argument in favour of its being unreasonable. In this case the appellant did not stand in such a confidential relationship to the proprietors as to need or justify such protection against the disclosing of secrets as might be perfectly reasonable in the case, say, of a commercial traveller.

THE proportion of aged persons, applying in the Western Highlands for old age pensions, has been found to be the greatest in the kingdom. In one township exactly one-half of the population have applied. Many aged crofters, it is stated, are throwing up their crofts and trusting to State bounty.

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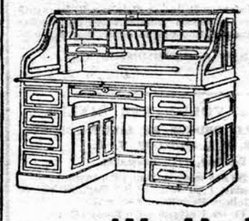
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RAJBHAI LOOKMANJI BORAH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia moved absolute a rule 'nisi' for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition, which was granted some days ago. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE BHUGWANDASS MANEKLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker applied for a rule 'nisi' for the final discharge of the insolvent under section 60 of the Insolvency Act. His lordship granted the rule.

RE MUSABHOY HUSSUMBHOY VISRAM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, who is a barrister-at-law, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, said that as the insolvent had agreed to hand over certain law books under a decree, he did not oppose the application.

His lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE SABAN KALIAN KHOJA.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for a rule 'nisi' for the final discharge of the insolvent. His lordship granted the application.

RE HARBHAGWANDAS CHOUDRUMUL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the agent of the Official Assignee had filed suits in the Karachi Court, and outstanding debts had to be recovered. His lordship granted an extension for three months.

RE SHAIK ABDUL REHMAN MASUM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying that insolvent was employed in the G. I. P. Railway and was earning Rs. 110 per month. This was his second insolvency. At his first insolvency, he had been ordered to pay Rs. 20 per month for the benefit of his creditors, but he had paid nothing.

His lordship, after some further discussion, anted an interim order.

RE SHIVNATH RUGHNA.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE KALIDAS HUNSRAJ AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved that his schedule be taken on the file. Counsel said that the insolvent tried to settle with his creditors, but had failed in the attempt. His lordship granted the application.

RE BANSIDHAR SHIVPERSAD AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rustom Wadia for a creditor applied for the issue of a commission to Delhi for the examination of certain witnesses. The application was granted.

RE MARTIN MERSES.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE HAJEE ISMAIL HAJI HABIB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for a provisional interim order till the next court day. His lordship granted the application.

INSOLVENTS PUNISHED.

RE MANMOHANDAS DAMODER SHA AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents traded as piece-goods merchants in the Mulji Jetha Market. Their liabilities amounted to Rs. 29,181, and good assets to Rs. 6,056. Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvents, and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the opposing creditor, Damoder Khetsey.

Mr. Wadia contended that the insolvents should be dealt with under the penal Section 50; they had started business without a capital, dealt in thousands of rupees of transactions, defrauded creditors to the extent of nearly half a lakh of rupees, spent Rs. 8,000 in marrying young wives, and had it not been for the activity shown by the opposing creditor and the exertions of the Official Assignee, whom the creditor had put in motion, nothing would have been shown by them as assets.

Mr. Manker said that his learned friend had taken up the time of the Court a great deal on the last occasion, and a deal more at the present hearing, in harping on the one point, that the insolvent had started business without one pie of capital. Had he seen Schedule K. annexed to the Act, he would have assuredly limited the scope of his remarks. The law required that on the day from which the scheduled transactions began, the capital provided for the business should be shown. Now the schedule items began from the Hindu Samvant year 1951, when the insolvents had Rs. 3,000 as capital in their business.

His Lordship remarked that perhaps it would shorten matters were he to indicate what he proposed doing with regard to the insolvents, on the evidence and the case as they both stood before him then. He proposed to suspend the insolvents' discharge for six months, without protection.

Mr. Manker stated that in these circumstances he need not take up the time of the Court by continuing his address.

His Lordship the Commissioner then gave judgment. He said that the present opposition was launched, as generally all oppositions were, by a series of charges made against the insolvents; but ultimately all those chargers resolved themselves, or came to be whittled down, to a few pointed ones only. Regarding the issue of the falsification of the schedule accounts, the conduct of the insolvents did not appear to him satisfactory. They had not proved that they did actually start with the capital of Rs. 3,000, as they did allege the first insolvent had not discharged the onus put on him of proving that his father had told him that he had nothing to do with the lands, houses, and shops in Bhownagger, as he the father had already done all he could do for him. The evidence about the share-certificates, that these documents might be in the treasury, was of an equally unsatisfactory character. Again, when there were so many creditors to pay, the insolvents' act in marrying young wives and spending Rs. 4,000 apiece on their marriage, was most improper and little short of commercial dishonesty. The insolvents' conduct in mortgaging property to Devidas Tejpal, shortly before their bankruptcy, was a very suspicious transaction indeed. Were the Court to find this issue to be true, it would have to deal with the insolvents more severely indeed. Instead of paying to the opposing creditor Rs. 250 every week, as stated above, they had executed this mortgage of goods and other property, which was a breach of their undertaking. The Commissioner noted with approval that the very learned counsel for the insolvents, Mr. Manker, on hearing the course proposed to be taken by the Court about the insolvents desisted from further addressing the Court, and in a manner acquiesced with what was proposed to be done with them. That was one of the reasons why the Court had refrained from putting the penal clauses of Sec. 50 into operation against the insolvents. Insolvents' discharge was suspended for six months, without protection. The taxed costs of the opposing creditor should come out of the estate.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Tatia Gopal Kamli; Nowroji Dorabji Jariwalla and another; Ladakbhoy Gangji Khoja; Jehangir Rustomji Engineer; Pestonji Edulji Mistree; and Lalji Hari Thakar.

APPEAL IN AN ASSAULT CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Appellate Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Graigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for Nowroji Framji and got his client's appeal admitted. It appeared that Nowroji was master in the Throstle Department of the Textile Mill, while Raghu Aba was a jobber there. On 17th September, an operative named Angnia Nana had put some iron filings on the strap of his machine to make it go slower; and to prevent, by this means, the breaking of the threads. Putting such iron filings was a habit of the operatives of this class. It was alleged that Nowroji and Raghu had severely assaulted Angnia for indulging in this dangerous practice They were charged before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who fined them respectively Rs. 201 and Rs. 30. The acused averred that this was done by the Magistrate against the weight of respectable evidence. Hence this appeal.

POLICE COURT.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Draper charged Esa-Nurdin, an old offender, with theft of Rs. 120 belonging to one Hari-Appa, a Hindu tailor. It appeared from evidence that on Tuesday morning the complainant was going along Wad Gadi, when on a cart coming along the road he moved aside to avoid it. The accused at that time pushed against the complainant and took out a bag from his pocket. The complainant seized his hand when the accused gave him a jerk and freed himself. Another man however arrested him and handed him over to the police.

The accused had nine previous convictions. He was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE TRAINING OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS.

New Rule.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following provisional rules for the Normal Class in connection with the College of Science, Poona: —

A Normal Class for the training of teachers for Technical Schools will be established next year, as a tenative measure, in connection with the College of Science, Poona.

The class will open on 1st February each year.

Six students selected from among those who have passed through the three years' course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the College of Science workshops will be admitted to the class.

The course of instruction for the first year will be as follows :—

Wood-work.—Carpentry, pattern-making and cabinet-making.

Metal-work.—Ornamental work in wrought-iron, cast-iron, brass and tin work.

Tending and testing oil engines steam engines, and boilers.

Drawing.—Machine drawing, carpentry drawing and drawing required for the Drawing Teachers' Certificate of the School of Art.

Teaching.—Methods of teaching and practice in taking the workshop classes in practical subjects.

At the end of the year the students will be examined, and those who pass will be required to serve for one year in a large practical workshop in Bombay approved by the Director of Public Instruction. These must present to the Principal of the College every quarter a certificate of regularity and industry.

While studying in the College for the first year the students will be awarded a scholarship of Rs. 40 per mensem each. During the second year they will receive a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem each. It is expected that the students will be able to earn good wages while doing practical work in the workshops.

The scholarships and stipends are payble monthly, in arrears, subject to the usual conditions of good conduct, regular attendence and satisfactory progress.

The student who has passed through this two years' course will be certified as a teacher, provided he obtains a certificate of good work and good conduct from the managers of the workshop in which he has worked and also passes the Drawing Teachers' Examination.

Every student must, before drawing his first scholarship, sign an agreement that he is prepared to serve Government in the Educational Department for a period of at least three years from the conclusion of the course, if called on to do so. In case of failure to carrying out this agreement, he will forfeit a sum of Rs. 780, i.e., the total amount of the stipends drawn by him.

Applications for scholarships should be made to the Principal, College of Science, on or before the 5th January.

A SOLICITOR of Coatbridge, near Glasgow, who acted as a returning officer at the municipal election, has reported to the authorities that a woman, dressed as a man, attempted to impersonate her dead husband, in order to secure a ballot paper to vote at the poll. The occurrence excited much interest in the town, and the Public Prosecutor is reported to be making inquiries, with the object of instituting a prosecution.

MUNICIPALS TANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday in the Corporation Hall.

BURST OF A VEHAR PIPE.

The Committee considered a memoradum from the Commissioner forwarding a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, regarding the bursting of a newly laid 32-inch Vehar pipe at the junction of Sion and Vincent Roads on the 6th instant. The Water Engineer stated that on account of the pipe being on a high level of the road, there was no water in the trench and consequently the broken pipe was easily removed and the work completed, and water received at Bandarwada at 9 p.m. The pipe burst at the bottom throughout its entire length and he attributed its cause to settlement on rock which was found on one side almost touching the pipe where it burst. Unfortunately this burst occurred when the Bhandarwada Reservoir was empty on account of water being supplied to the fire on Clive Road, but he did not think that this burst caused much inconvenience to the public.

The memorandum was recorded.

DIFFERENCES IN ASSESSMENT.

The report of the sub-committee appointed by the Standing Committee regarding alleged differences in the assessment of properties belonging to private persons and of those belonging to the City Improvement Trust was submitted. The sub-committee in their report state :—The sub-committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 1463, dated the 20th May 1908, to report on the question raised by Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer in his letter dated the 5th March 1908, regarding alleged difference in the assessment of properties belonging to private persons and that of properties belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, and the Commissioner's report thereon No. 4187, dated the 14th May 1908, beg to state that they have carefully scrutinised the statements submitted by the Assessor and Collector and are of opinion that there is no such difference in the assessment of the two sets of properties as has been alleged. The procedure followed by the Assessment Department may briefly be explained as follows. The valuation of properties acquired by the Trust is originally fixed in accordance with the rates of compensation paid by the Trust. As soon however as plots are laid out and leased by the Trust, the assessment is revised and the valuation is based on the ground-rent payable to the Trust by the lessees. This revised assessment naturally shows a large increase, but it must not be supposed that the Improvement Trust is exempted from such revised assessment. Such of the plots as remain to be disposed of by that body are also revalued on the basis on which the neighbouring plots are leased. It has been stated in the Assessor and Collector's report dated the 1st May 1908, that it has been already decided by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in Appeal No. 9 of 1892 (land leased for building purposes for 999 years) that in the Municipal Act there is no exemption from taxation allowed in respect of lands unoccupied or pending building, and that the rent agreed to be paid for the land should be considered as its annual value. The Sub-Committee's attention was however directed to counsel's opinion obtained in the year 1899 in regard to the question of assessment of building sites 'during the building period.' Mr. Inverarity advises that during the building period during which no rent is payable there is no lease, nor even an agreement for a lease but only a license and that the primary liability for taxes falls on the lessors (strictly licensors) and not on the lessees. Counsel further advises that the Municipality is not entitled to assess the tenant directly even though under the agreement between the tenant and the Port Trust (the lessors) the tenant engages to pay all the Municipal taxes. The agreement would no doubt enable the Port Trust to recover the taxes paid by the Trust from the tenant, but that is a matter between the Port Trust and the tenant. The case of the Improvement Trust is similar to that of the Port Trust. The Sub-Committee are therefore of opinion that in the cases of properties leased by the Improvement Trust the Commissioner may be advised to follow counsel's opinion. The Sub Committee are also of opinion that under the provisions of the Municipal Act, no enhancement is possible unless notice of enhancement is given to persons primarily liable to pay taxes—in the case of the Trust leases it would be the Improvement Trust during the "building period.' It therefore seems very desirable that counsel's opinion should be strictly adhered to.

On the suggestion of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the consideration of the subject was postponed.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING WORK.

The Committee considered a letter from the former proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" Press, dated the 5th August, 1908, requesting that the press being totally destroyed by fire, the contract may be determined.

The Commissioner in a letter, dated the 14th December, 1908, stated: "As the 'Akhbar-i-Soudagar' Press has been destroyed by fire, and the proprietor, through no fault of his own, is no longer able to carry out his printing contract with the Municipality, I recommend that the contract with the Press be terminated with effect from the date of the fire, and that the proprietor be absolved from all liability from that date. The proprietors of the 'Times of India' Press have since been entrusted with the printing work appertaining to the Standing Committee and the Corporation as per No. III Division. They undertake to do the work at the rates previously quoted for a contract period of three years or at an increase of 12 1-2 per cent. for a lesser period. As I find that when tenders for the printing work were last invited, the 'Times of India' and the 'Akhbar-i-Soudagar' were the only tenderers for No. III Division, I recommend that the tender of the 'Times of India' at their last tendered rates for a period ending 28th February 1911 be accepted, and request the necessary sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation accordingly."

Mr. Baptista inquired whether the work could not be done by some other press at a cheaper rate. On or two gentlemen had come to him and offered to undertake the work at a cheaper.

The Chairman remarked that it was found that it was difficult to get this printing work properly done by a new press. A large quantity of printing materials was required to do the work satisfactorily. The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" had a lot of types, but the Secretary informed him that even from that press he received his work late.

Mr. James Macdonald said that the "Times of India" had never given any occasion to find fault with its work.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dhatamsey inquired if they could not get their work done by their other printing contractors.

The Commissioner said that the last when tenders were invited for their printing work, only the "Times of India" and the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" submitted tenders for this part of printing work.

Mr. Gell proposed that the Commissioner's proposal be accepted.

Mr. MacDonald seconded.

Sir Sassoon David suggested that the present arrangement might be allowed to continue for two or three months, and then they might reconsider the question.

The Commissioner said he had no objection to this if the Committee agreed to it.

Mr. Gell thereupon withdrew his proposition and the subject was allowed to drop.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF PUBLIC URINALS.

The Committee considered a report of the Health Officer on a complaint made by Mr. Lalubhai Harkisondas and others about the insanitary condition of public urinals in different parts of the city.

It was resolved to appoint a sub-committee to consider and report on the subject.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday, at 30 p.m. (B. T.)

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Trials and Viceroy's Cup.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

This morning Bedouin and Sham Fight galloped together over a mile, and Bedouin having beaten Sham Fight, has been backed by the stable for the Trials and Cup. His price has since contracted to tens in both the races.

Misty Morn has been heavily backed by his stable, his price in the Cup now being fours for win and 4 to 6 for place. Fitzgrafton is also quoted at fours and Mallard at 9 to 2. The prices for the other horses in both the events are the same.

BOMBAY KENNEL ASSOCIATION.

Inaugural Meeting.

The inaugural meeting of the Bombay Kennel Association was held last evening in the rooms of the Motor Union of Western India, Apollo Bunder. The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor presided, and among those present were the following: Messrs. Stone, W. G. Warburton, J. Fido, Laxton, C. A. Ellis, R. Fido, W. Lee, Paterson, Douglas Bennet, Walton, Browning and Hubbard.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by saying that the meeting had been called to form a Kennel Association for Western India to be affiliated with the Northern India Kennel Association. He hoped the Association would be a great success.

The following office-bearers were then elected :—

President: The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor.

Vice-President: Mr. Douglas Bennet.

Secretary: Mr. R. Stone.

Treasurer: Mr. Paterson.

The following Committee was then appointed to draw up the rules and regulations for the Association, which will be submitted to the Northern India Kennel Association, with whom the local Association is to be affiliated.

An entrance fee of Rs. 15 and an annual fee of Rs. 10 was fixed, and it was announced that about seventy ladies and gentlemen had become members of the Association.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminatad the proceedings.

BILLIARDS.

MR. WEISS, the Australian billiard champion, will again play at Pyrke's Restaurant to-night, this being the last time on which he will be seen at the arc-oval table in Bombay.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

In consequence of the death of Captain Neill, Royal Scots, one of the owners of "Trixie," there will be no races on Saturday next the 9th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Cadets' Boxing Competition.

By the courtesy of the members of the Byculla Club the final rounds of this competition, which it is proposed to make an annual one, took place at the Club yesterday evening, and some very sporting boxing was witnessed.

The programme was as follows :—

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Sergt. Woods, "H" Coy., vs. Vol. Lowe, "F" Coy.—Lowe took the place of Sergt. Stokes, "L" Coy, who did not turn up. Vol. Lowe won but the Cadet Sergt. put up a very good fight.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Sergt. Belton, "I" Coy. vs. Corpl. Gwilliams, "H" Coy.—Gwilliams won after a close fight.

Corpl. D'Mello, "H" Coy. vs. Cadet Branche, "I" Coy.—D'Mello won but Branche fought scientifically and well and secured the prize given for the best loser in this class.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS. FINALS.

Corpl. D'Mello, "H" Coy., won.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Cadet Kalahan, "M" Coy., vs. Harrison, "H" Coy.—Cadet Kalahan scratched owing to sickness.

Cadet Buchanan, "M" Coy., vs. Cadet D'Lair, "L" Coy.—D'Lair won.

Cadet Easdon, "H" Coy., vs. Cadet Sheehan, "H" Coy.—Sheehan won after a closely contested fight.

Cadet D'Lair, "L" Coy. vs. Cadet Harrison "H" Coy.—Harrison won.

LIGHT WEIGHTS. FINALS.

Cadet Harrison, "H" Coy., vs. Cadet Sheehan. "H" Coy.—Harrison won.

FOUR ROUND CONTEST.

Bugler Scott vs. Drummer Vase.—Scott won but the fight was a good one, and an extra round was fought to decide the contest.

A special prize for this contest was kindly given by Capt. the Hon. Hill Trevor.

The prize for the best loser in the Light Weights, kindly given by Lieut.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, V. D., was awarded to Cadet Sheehan; and that for the best loser in the Middle Weights to Cadet Branche.

A special prize was given by Mr. G. R. Lowndes for Cadet Easdon on accouat of the sporting fight he had put up.

The greatest credit is due to the Cadets for the sporting and fair way in which they boxed and to their instructors for the care and trouble they have evidently taken in their tuition.

It is hoped that the success of this competition may result in an Adult competition in February after the Camp.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 24th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,584, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 11. The total earnings from 1st January to 24th October, 1908, were Rs. 30,380, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,482

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,557, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 230. The total earnings from 1st January to 24th October, 1908, were Rs. 69,604, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 777.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

15-08 Kang and P Rustomji Cowasji Kharaki vs Ruttonji Sorabji Subedar Ardeser H D and Co. part heard.

16-08 Bhaishunker and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretaey of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.

18-08 Mulla and M Asibi widow vs Hurbai widow Mehta D and D.

19-08 Bhaishunker K and G Alimiyan Mahomed bhai Munsari vs The B B and C I Ry Co. Crawford B and Co.

20-08 In person Dadabhoy Cursetji Ashburner vs Messrs Tyebji Dayabhai and Co Tyabji D and Co.

21-08 Bicknell M and R Abdool Hosein Adamji Peerbhoy vs Gungadhar Sadashiv Gokhle Raghavaya B and Co.

24-08 N M Cama Nusservanji Muncherji Cama vs Dalsukhroy Bijnath Malvi H M and R

26-08 Jahangir G and B Jamudas Narandas Motiwala vs Bai Gulab Thakurdas and Co.

28-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand a firm vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

Summary Suit for hearing in chambers.

983-08 Payne and Co, Lalchand Rajalmal vs Nusserwanji Framji Rustomji Lhangora and other.

For decree absolut.

746-08 Madhawji K and Co, Murlidher Gulabdas and othert vs Narayen Elsette.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M Part heard

561-09 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dossabhoy Bomonji Mistry Mulla and M Part heard

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.

496-06 Dikshit D and S Shankernath Gurn Kashinath vs Chambelinath Foslnth Khunderao L and M.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co part heart

437-09. Jamsetji K and D Kastoorchand Bhawaji vs Bhawoobaiwidow Hiralal and Co

912-06. Payne and Co The Advocote-Geeral of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khsira Thakurdas and Co.

422-07. Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoasein Allurakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshw and D Bai Chunchalsomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matchhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwondas Madhuram vs Chimanay Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya B and N Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs. Pestonji Jeangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghanjy

50-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J R and D Kasulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjiebhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co

719-07 Khunderao L and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponement.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Judgment at 11-30 a.m.

In the matter of Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Hassam Minor Little and Co Sheebanrobai Petitioner Bai Ajibai Respondent

Matubhai J and others.

Long Cause for Judgment.

6-07 S A Tyabji Mahomedali alias Mahomedbhai Hussenali vs A M Jewanji and Co Thakurdas and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

710-08 Thakurdas and Co. Bai Kaiser widow vs Kessowji Devkaran Mulls and M. part heard.

36e-08 Mathubhai J and M Jayantilal Ramdas vs A Readymoney and Co. Dafthary F and D C P D, Cunha Shamcore widow vs Kallianji and others, Raghavaya B and N.

683-08 Captain and V, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedali Toongayker and others vs Ardeshir H D and Co, M M and In person.

709-08 Mirza M and M, Haji Abdool Currim Haji Moosa vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, Payne and Co.

732-08 Thakurdas and Co, P F Fischer vs Shapurji D Mehta Khunderao L and M

786-08 Little and Co, D wji Waghji and others, vs Cullianji Damodher, Mulla M

768-00 M B Chothia was Motilee Ranchor vs Trihhowandas Mangaldas and another Nanu H and Co.

341-08 Mulla and M Ebrahali Jafferbhoi and Co, vs Saliebhai Jafferbhai Motiwalla and anoth r Bicknell M and P,

186 08 Pestonji R and K Hyderali Abdul Kayna vs Hajibad Visram Vyas Mulji and K.

92-08 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co part heart

508-07 Little and Co Robert William Churah vs Jacques Gavas Josef Bulyde Leadain Couta de Leoaib

132-08 139-08 Tyabji D and Co Kesrichadd Khimchand and another vs Talakchand Javerchand and others Matubhai J and M C M and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Judgment.

459-07 Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Shastri Thakurdas and Co.

203-07 Jahadgir M and S Moosajee Mahomedalli vs Dianbai widow and others Bicknell M and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Malji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.

140-07 Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed M Mi Kanga and P.

906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakinai, widow.

572-08 I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.

756-07 Thakurdas and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, vs. Sir Dinshow Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R. and K.

176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and others vs. Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and F.

493 06 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co

660-01 Jahangir M and Braz Miguel Lopez vs Sakaram Vishram Kir K D Shroff

924-07 Tyabji D and Co. Ramchandra Lallji vs Lallji Mansing Edgelow G W and Co.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chabildas Lallyobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow, W and Co, D F and Little and Co., and K L and M

155-06 Captain and V The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Dwodar Madhowji and another Payne and Co.

281-08 Payne and Co, Mahomedbhai Dossa vs Karmali Abdoola and others Tyabjee D and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1908.

MARATHAS AND DEKHANI MUSSALMANS.

THE soldierly qualities of the Marathas may not be to-day what they were in the days of Shivaji. Even the best fighting material grows soft for want of use, but we are glad to find that one who is of all others best qualified to form an opinion, is a firm believer in the Marathas, who, he considers, do not get a fair chance in the Indian Army. A vindication of their claim to be good men and brave soldiers is just published in the "Handbooks for the Indian Army" series, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, the compiler being Major R. M. Betham of the 101st Grenadiers, late Recruiting Staff Officer for Marathas and Dekhani Mussalmans. The object of the work is primarily intended for the instruction of young officers, and it gives in easily accessible form as much information as possible concerning the history, customs, etc., of the men with whom they are serving. Dekhani Marathas Major Betham describes as hard-working, temperate, hospitable, but although there are schools in most of the larger villages, as a class they are illiterate, not many being able to read or write. Though not particularly sharp, they are minutely informed of everything relating to their calling. They are better informed and more orderly than many other agricultural classes, mild-tempered, forgiving, seldom violent or cruel, honest, straightforward, but cunning and unscrupulous in over-reaching outsiders and Government. Their timidity makes them prefer stratagem to force. Still, when roused, they are not without courage and are by no means contemptible enemies. Konkani Marathas are more prosperous than the Dekhani. They are hard-working, active and pushing, and, as education spreads, a large number will probably rise to high positions. They are a manly race and proud of their former greatness, and make excellent soldiers, though unfortunately they are not anxious to enlist in any great number owing to their fondness of home and its surroundings.

Once a connection between a village or district and the army has been made by the Recruiting Officer, men come forward readily enough. Illiterate, as a rule, when they join, they are sent to school until they can at least write their names. Most of them gain enough knowledge to enable them to read and write, for the majority are painstaking and show considerable desire for improvement. They quickly show their suitability for military work and can be relied on to give a good account of themselves. As cavalry men, Major Betham believes them to be unsurpassed, being good horsemen and horsemasters, and he regrets that only one squadron of them is now enlisted. Whereas the Dekhani Maratha prefers short service the Konkani prefers long. The latter are born soldiers and are invariably good shots, but because they are somewhat indolent in their habits they are regarded unfavourably by British officers. Notwithstanding their faults, however, Major Betham stoutly champions them, and having carefully studied them, declares all Marathas to possess great military qualities. He finds them clean, quiet, orderly, amenable to discipline, intelligent, determined and well behaved. Both Dekhanis and Konkanis are good infantry soldiers and the former are unsurpassable as cavalry. This being so, it is unfortunate their qualities have not yet been recognised at their true worth. Admittedly, judged by the races of the north they are not a strong race of men. They do not go in for picturesque dress; quiet in demeanour and small in stature they are not warlike in appearance and wanting in "swagger." And it is on this account that they are not regarded as warlike. But the prevalent idea is unjustified. Whatever they have been called upon to do, and we can well understand Major Betham demanding to hear what other class in India has fought as the Marathas have, except perhaps the Sikhs. They have been given very little chance of showing their worth on active service, he adds, as the popular cry is for nothing but Sikhs, Pathans and Punjabi Mahomedans. Marathas he declares to be equally good, and it is hard that they should be misjudged without a fair trial. If they had, they would give the utmost approbation.

In thus speaking of the Marathas, Major Betham also includes the Dekhani Mussalmans. He bears in mind the fact that the latter have never been a nation like the Marathas and have no separate history. They have sprung up in the Dekhan and their history is practically one with the Marathas, except that they fought against them, rather than with them, in the days just preceding British rule. As soldiers they possess the same characteristics as their Maratha neighbours, being quiet, orderly, amenable to discipline and good soldiers. Those who have a considerable amount of foreign blood in them are more inclined to be unruly and impatient of discipline and are not very clean in appearance. They possess a more adventurous spirit and soon tire of ordinary routine duty. Moreover, they are inclined to gamble and to be turbulent, yet for all that they make fine soldiers and can be relied upon in time of trouble. For both classes of men the favourable recruiting grounds are Satara district and Kolhapur in the Dekhan, and Savantvadi and the Chiplun taluka of Ratnagiri. It has been the custom of late years to refrain from enlisting men whose homes are within ten or twelve miles of the coast, the prevailing idea being that the climate of the sea-board has a relaxing and enervating effect supposed to be prejudicial to good physique. This idea in the face of past history is declared to be a fallacy. Major Betham argues that the coast men are the descendants of Shivaji's Hedkaris, his infantry, and the backbone of his force. There is no reason for supposing that their descendants are any less courageous, and he inclines to the belief that many good men are lost to the Army as a result of this restriction. Both in the Konkan and the Dekhan the supply of recruits is now well up to the demand, and there are plenty to be obtained in the better known places. Consequently a large area is comparatively virgin soil. As regards recruiting, Nasik, Belgaum and Dharwar supply practically no men. Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur could give more. Bijapur supplies Mussalmans but few Marathas, and if Army Headquarters could but be induced to give the men who inhabit these districts more scope, there is little doubt that many men could be obtained without difficulty. While, however, they are afforded unequal opportunities it is hardly likely that youths, wishing to soldier in the fullest sense of the word, will be anxious to come forward, but it is satisfactory to know that the material is there and can be obtained if wanted.

THE LATE M. MURAVIEFF.

THE sudden death of M. Nicholas V. Muravieff, announced by Reuter, is singularly like that of his more famous brother, Count Michael Muravieff, more than eight years ago. The latter statesman succeeded on the death of Prince Lobanof in 1896 as Foreign Minister to the Tsar. He directed Russian foreign policy with skill during troublous times for more than three years and died, on 21st June 1900, suddenly of apoplexy brought on by a stormy interview with the Tsar. The pacific nature of Nicholas II was justly incensed at his connivance of the Boxer rising in China, which was fomented by Russian agents in Manchuria and at Peking, and their relations had become much strained when the interview took place, which killed him all on a sudden. It is very curious that Count Muravieff's predecessor as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Lobanof (1824-1896), also died suddenly on 30th August 1896 after only eighteen months of office as Foreign Minister. We do not know as yet what brought on the apoplectic stroke in the case of the late M. Muravieff, but it is not likely to be of a public nature as with his brother, as just now no negociations of an exciting nature are going on at Rome between the Russian and Italian Courts. The Balkan troubles have no doubt caused great anxiety in Italy, and there have been stormy scenes of late at Rome; but there is little to suppose that they had much to do with the Russian Ambassador there. The late M. Muravieff was appointed Ambassador at the Italian Court early in 1905 to succeed Prince Urussoff and has remained at his post a little short of four years. He was previously Russian Minister of Justice for twelve years, having been appointed in 1893. This important Minister is the President of the Ruling Senate, the second of the four great boards of government in Russia. One of the functions of this Senate is that of the High Court of Justice for the whole Empire. This Minister overlooks all the law courts besides examining into the general administration of the Empire. M. Muravieff came from a well known Russian noble family and his grand-father was employed in putting down the Polish insurrection in the Lithuanian Provinces in 1863 with great severity, which brought him prominently to the notice of Europe. His father, Count Nicholas Muravieff, was Governor of the important Russian province of Grodno. His brother, as we have seen, closed a distinguished diplomatic career, serving his country at several foreign courts, including that of Sweden and Denmark, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

INDIAN COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

So much has been written on the need of making the fullest use of Indian cotton seed that it is satisfactory to see that definite steps have been taken to prove what the seed is worth. Pressing has, of course, been carried out in this country, but America is the greatest manufacturer of cotton seed oil and the idea was conceived of making a test of Indian seed in America, a report on which has recently been published. A manufacturer shipped seed to a mill using his machinery in South Carolina, and the report on his experiment goes to show that Indian cotton seed might well compete with the American product. The seed tested was nearly a year old when it reached the mill, and it is probable that had it been fresher even better results would have been obtained. Ordinarily there are four main merchantable products manufactured from cotton seed although they can be sub-divided into a larger number. The four main products are oil, hulls, oil cake and linters. In reporting on the oil the mills making the test pointed out that the crude oil was much darker than crude American oil and expressed the opinion that the seed must have become heated at some period causing it to ferment and so to darken the oil. The latter, however, passed successfully through the process of refining, and it is suggested that were properly cured and well ripened seed used a high grade oil could be obtained. In further comments on the test the manufacturers state :—"Our chemists have taken four analysis of the seed that you sent them and find that 2·11 per cent. of the weight of seed was sand and dust. After this had been extracted the meats or kernel of the seed indicated 50·47 per cent: the hulls or covering of the seed, including the lint, 49·53 per cent., and the oil in the meats 34·85 per cent. The analysis of the ground cake after all the oil was extracted shows it was possible to extract under the rather unfavourable circumstances the following percentages: Moisture, 8·5; oil, 5·58; ammonia, 5·11; protein, 26·25. This is a very small percentage of protein as the American meal averages from 40 to 45 per cent. protein." From this report it would appear that there is ample justification for the efforts of those who wish to see an extension of the manufacture of cotton seed products in India.

THE regulations for the appointment of Probationers to the Indian Forest Service next year have been published.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. M. H. Summersell Davis of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to the Indian Educational Service, to be Inspector of Schools in Burma.

THE Mysore Durbar have appointed Mr. Edward Parr Detcalfe to be Professor of Physics in the Government Central College at Bangalore.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY at Calcutta yesterday made absolute the decree "nisi" granted in the divorce case of Alice Mandelli against Louis Mandelli.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY has commenced the hearing of a case in which Gerard Cornelius Battenberg, Traffic Inspector, India General Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta, sues his wife, Ernesta Mary Louisa Battenberg, and five co-respondents, for a dissolution of marriage.

IT is reported from over the Frontier that communication between different parts of Afghanistan is being facilitated by means of the telephone. Jellalabad has already been connected with Herat, and other portions of the country will shortly be included. There will be telephone stations every three miles.

MR. P. BOSWORTH SMITH, Superintendent Manager of the Deccan Gold Fields Development Company, Limited, informs us that the following cablegram has been sent to England: —"Well Shaft, Brahmin's Well Reef, stopped all work as prospects do not seem likely to improve. Holmans's Shaft, North End Station (Point 25) 270ft. level, the cross cut has cut the lode at 12ft., width of lode 3ft., assaying 10dwts. per ton. North drive has been driven 4ft. width of lode 3½ft., giving 1oz. 10dwts. per ton by panning. South drive has been driven 4ft., width of lode 3ft., giving 12dwts. per ton by panning."

"A DELEGATE" to the Madras Congress has written to a local Indian contemporary stating that "there will be numbers of the myrmidons of the Secret Police in civil dress specially told off to watch, to report, or to distort the speeches and conversation of the delegates." The Secret Police, says the "Madras Mail," may not be immaculate, but to say that they have been "told off" to distort the speeches and conversation of the delegates is a gross and malicious libel on the Force in general and the Inspector-General of Police in particular. This delegate also says that "rumour is persistent at Trichinopoly that at the request of the organisers and leaders of the ensuing Madras Congress, the I.-G. of the Police is arranging to station a number of Police officers on the railway platforms to pry into the brief bags, trunks, portmanteaus, etc., of the delegates who may attend the Congress at Madras"—another libellous statement for which there is not the slightest justification. The delegate is evidently a very timorous person whose fear of the Secret Police is only equalled by his antipathy to the Madras Congress leaders.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LADY CLARKE.

IN the calamity which has befallen him, Sir George Clarke will have, at least, one consolation, that the entire Presidency is mourning with him. The expressions of grief and condolence which have poured in from all quarters are not the mere conventional utterances of the people for their ruler. The sorrow is deep and genuine, and it cannot be otherwise, because Sir George has endeared himself to all by his high character and just principles, and by his unwearied interest in all that concerns the public welfare. Lady Clarke was not long in our midst, but during the time, all too brief, that she was here, she had won the hearts of those with whom she came in contact by the sweetness of her nature, and by her graciousness, courtesy and kindness. It is the fervent prayer of all classes of the community, although there is an element of selfishnes in the desire, that Sir George will not feel himself compelled by his loss to relinquish his high office and return Home. This, however, is by no means probable, as we may be sure that so high is his sense of duty that he will not leave his task undone unless he is opposed by circumstances which are beyond his control. His departure would be regarded by the public almost as another calamity. A Provincial Governor finds in his consort a valuable helpmate to cheer and sustain him in his labours, and to share with him the burden, for so I may term it, of social amenities. Sir George will feel a harrowing sense of isolation, all the more because it is splendid, now that his wife has been taken away from him; but we may hope that he will derive comfort and support in the presence of his gifted daughter. Sir George has ever been a most conscientious, and therefore a laborious and strenuous worker, and I suppose he will find some relief and distraction in his absorbing occupations. It is a piece of rare good fortune to have a Governor of the lofty ideals and uncommon capacity of Sir George Clarke, one so heartily devoted to the service of the people committed to his charge. Since he assumed the reins of government he has done much to fulfil the high expectations that were formed of him. But there are schemes and plans occupying his attention which will take time for their consummation, and it would be a grievous loss to the Presidency, if his directing mind and pervading influence were withdrawn at this juncture.

THE NEW ACT.

THE Government have forged another weapon to be included in their armoury for the suppression of treason and anarchism in India. The coercive legislation introduced before has not been attended with conspicuous success, as is proved by the very necessity for further legislation of the same kind. The new law was passed by the Supreme Legislative Council at one sitting, and its necessity was admitted by all the members, non-official as well as official. All that every sober citizen will now pray for is that it will succeed in striking terror in the heart of terrorists, and that the country will soon be rid of the pestilent tribe and its creed. The Hon. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the President-Elect of the coming Congress, was glad to say he could honestly support the Bill, but at the same time, he argued, rather inconsistently, against its absolute and urgent necessity. He characterized the dangerous activities of anarchists and their secret societies as a passing distemper. He observed that their propaganda of violence and bloodshed was altogether repugnant to the instincts, traditions and religion of Indians, and that it was, therefore, bound to die a natural death. Although the evil may not be widespread, the situation is, nevertheless, grave and intolerable, and if strong measures were not taken to encounter the mischief, it will assuredly develop and intensify. There are no more docile and law-abiding people than the inhabitants of India, and I am in perfect agreement with the good certificate of my countrymen given by Dr. Ghose. But although the people are all right in their normal and natural condition, they are liable, on account of their amazing credulity and superstition, to be kindled to dangerous outbursts of fanaticism. Dr. Ghose urged that in its natural and legitimate order, conciliation should precede coercion. This argument would have been justifiable had the Government been adopting severe and repressive measures against their subjects who were in a state of ferment from a perfectly legitimate cause. But the new law does not affect good and orderly citizens. It is designed for men who have set themselves up as the enemies of State and Society alike, men whom no conciliation can please or placate, men who want the British to go. In his inconsequential method of reasoning, I fancy I can discern a struggle between the honest doctor's inner convictions, on the one hand, and his anxiety to stand well with all classes of his countrymen on the other. I think that men of the worth and eminence of Dr. Ghose can better establish their patriotism if they were to betray less anxiety to escape the rancour and abuse of people, whose hatred should be accounted as the surest test of a man's good sense and sobriety. Dr. Ghose could not but support the principle of the Bill. But he evidently felt himself under an obligation to make a parade of liberal sentiments, and hence it was that he indulged in some general criticism about the futility of coercive laws and the healing virtue of conciliation, with an impassioned vindication of the loyalty of the educated classes.

ITS SCOPE AND EFFICACY.

THE Government are empowered under the new Act to appoint a Special Tribunal of three Judges for the trial of cases of treason and anarchy. It is invested with plenary powers, to a certain extent, and with summary jurisdiction. It is beyond question that the ordinary procedure is cumbrous, complicated, and above all, painfully dilatory. The progress of an inquiry from stage to stage is slow and wearisome, and quite naturally, the lawyers defending the accused are willing to take the utmost advantage of the law to throw obstacles in the way of the prosecution. Everybody is agreed about giving short shrift to the enemies of the State, and it is not for them to complain of the summary procedure adopted for their trial. But I am not quite sure whether the punishment inflicted by the Special Court will have a more deterrent effect than the sentence passed under normal conditions on desperados who do not care for their lives. There is only a change of procedure, but none in the degree or character of the punishment. It should be the primary concern of Government to kill the spirit of blind race-hatred and blood-thirsty animosity to the foreign rule. They should control and dominate the sources which propagate this feeling. There is one source to be found in the disreputable papers, and the Act passed some time ago, with the object of curbing their license, is stated to have exercised some restraining influence on the intransigents of the Press. This is, so far, a distinct advantage, although it will still be possible for these scribes to devise subtle means for instilling their poison into ignorant or immature minds. Another source of evil lies in the itinerant agitator and the organization of volunteers with a professed object quite different from the real, ulterior, aim, and of criminal associations for the subversion of government. In so far as the new law deals with these societies, it is an attempt to go to some of the roots of the evil, and it is likely to prove effectual in its operation. A great deal will depend upon the firmness of the Executive, and the arrest of a batch of conspirators, so soon after the passing of the new Act, proves that the authorities are now in grim earnest about putting down the evil with ruthless activity. It will be the business of the police to ferret out the criminal gangs, to trace the anarchist to his lair, and bring all such evil-doers to justice. The police will be on its mettle in the war which is to be waged against conspirators, and it is to be hoped that it will prove equal to the task, and will bring to the performance of its duty zeal and devotion, combined with honesty.

LORD RIPON ON THE SITUATION.

LORD RIPON is loved and respected by Indians as one of the best friends of India. During his Viceroyalty, twenty-five years ago, he distinguished himself by his ardent advocacy of Local Self-Government, and his popularity with the natives was immensely enhanced by the indignation caused in Anglo-Indian circles by the Ilbert Bill. No one can accuse him of want of sympathy with Indians and their aspirations, and therefore, if he discounts some of the ambitious demands of advanced politicians in India, his opinion cannot be ascribed to deficient sympathy, or to the prejudice of a narrow and illiberal mind. In an interview, given by him to Mr. Henry Stead, this veteran statesman has expressed some very sound and healthy opinions on the present situation. He is as ardent as ever in the cause of the Indians. But he expresses his clear conviction that "the formula of giving India the same responsible Government as our Colonies is impossible." He would extend the scope of Local Self-Government; he would employ native talent more freely and widely in the public service, but he declares that the Foreign Office and the War Office must remain in the hands of the rulers. The limitations which Lord Ripon would place upon Indian aspirations are wise and just, and the best and most enlightened Indian opinion will be found in agreement with him. Lord Ripon very rightly differentiates the loyalty of a people under an alien domination from the natural and instinctive loyalty which people feel where they have a Government of their own. I have myself pointed out the difference in this column, and it is necessary for a Foreign Government to have it in view in shaping its policy. Even allowing for the qualifications which must be imposed by sound and sagacious statesmanship, there is, nevertheless, a vast field for the employment of indigenous talent in various directions, and the efforts of the Congress and its Press might be usefully directed towards that end.

DION.

SANITATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

A Declining Population.

The following resolution has been issued on the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1907 :—

In the present Report the birth-rate, 33·03 for the year 1907, very slightly exceeded the death-rate 32·82 for the year. It is to be remarked in this connection that since the year 1900, the death-rate has exceeded the birth-rate each year with the exception of 1905, until the year under report. If the reporting of births and deaths has been accurate the population of the Presidency has been reduced since 1900 by over 78 persons per 1,000 instead of gaining an accretion of a corresponding number by the ordinary process of excess of births over deaths. In the year under report the number of deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague was considerably less than the average for the previous five years, while other diseases and causes of death showed a normal mortality compared with this quinquennium. It appears from a study of the statistics in Section VI of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report that the serious decrease in the population of the Presidency since 1900 is due, as was to have been expected, almost entirely to the ravages of plague.

Year.	Birth-rate per thousand of population.	Death-rate per thousand of population.
1900 ...	26·87	70·07
1901 ...	25·19	37·12
1902 ...	34·16	39·04
1903 ...	31·22	43·91
1904 ...	35·09	41·39
1905 ...	33·07	31·84
1906 ...	32·84	35·06
1907 ...	33·03	32·82

His Excellency the Governor in Council has perused with interest the account of the special enquiry conducted by the Health Department in Bombay into the causes of the high rate of infant mortality registered in that City. The enquiry has not yet continued for a sufficient period to produce results on which to base conclusions. The Sanitary Commissioner should not fail to refer briefly, in future reports, to the progress made in these enquiries.

The plague mortality (93,609) recorded was the highest since 1904 and was twice that of 1906. Inoculation made some progress in Poona where 11,558 persons were inoculated, and in Kaira and Satara; but the reception still offered to this method of plague prevention continues to be extremely disappointing.

The 161 Municipalities of the Presidency devoted a sum of 71 1-2 lakhs to sanitation, of which 19 1-2 lakhs were expended on improving water-supply, drainage and conservancy in municipal limits. Progress in the initiation of water-supply and drainage schemes has been accelerated by the offer of Government to find a contribution not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total cost towards works of this description in cases where local bodies are unable to carry out such works without assistance. The report of the Sanitary Board, contained in Appendix I, shows the schemes under consideration in this connection. The Nasik, Dharwar, Bijapur and Pandharpur water-supply schemes involving a total expenditure of 15 lakhs and a Government contribution of 5 1-2 lakhs, are under consideration, and the Pandharpur scheme has been sanctioned since the close of the year under report. The question of providing the larger municipalities with properly trained sanitary experts is under the consideration of Government.

The work of the Port Health Office, Bombay, including the inspection and disinfection of nearly 92,000 pilgrims was satisfactorily conducted during the year by Lieut.-Colonel Jennings and his assistants.

MR. ROBERT LAIDLAW, M.P., has been chosen as one of the unofficial members of the International Opium Commission to assemble at Shanghai. Business affairs have led him to take several journeys to the Far East and personal enquiries and investigations have confirmed his belief that restrictive measures in respect to the opium traffic are called for.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE RECENT ARRESTS.

Action Justified by Events.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION REPORT.

MEDICAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Buchanan, replying to a series of questions regarding the arrests in India, said: "Nobody deplores more than Lord Morley that it should be necessary to enforce the Regulation of 1818 at the moment when it is hoped to announce reforms. It was only after great pressure and serious representations by the Governors of Bengal and Eastern Bengal, and the most careful investigation by the Government of India, that the Government proceeded at this moment to take the action it did."

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Shackleton, said: "The Government of India is awaiting the opinions of the Local Governments before deciding what action it will take on the recommendations of the Factory Commission. The recommendations of the Frere-Smith Committee will be considered in connection with the Commission's Report."

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

In reply to Mr. Kettle, with reference to the difficulties of Indians competing in Medical Service Examinations in England, and to the employment of Military Medical Officers in the General Hospital in Madras, Mr. Buchanan said: "Lord Morley does not consider the present conditions satisfactory. He is communicating with India regarding the desirability of promoting the growth of an independent Medical Profession in India, and of extending the employment of Civil Medical Officers recruited in India."

THE MINERS' EIGHT HOURS' BILL.

Amendments to be Made in the Lords.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

In House of Lords last night, the Miners' Eight Hours' Bill was read a second time, but Lord Lansdowne intimated that serious amendments would be made.

VACCINATION IN CEYLON.

Alleged Assault by an Official.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Colonel Seely, questioned regarding alleged forcible vaccination in Ceylon, declined to order the prosecution of the vaccinator for assault, but promised to communicate with the Governor on the subject.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

International Conference to Frame Laws.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The French Government is summoning an International Conference to consider a Code of Laws for the regulation of Aerial Navigation.

INDIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Deportation Vetoed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The Governor of British Honduras, who is at present at Vancouver, declines to recommend the deportation of British Indians to Honduras, because none are indigent.

AMERICAN MARATHON RACE.

Dorando Beaten.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The Canadian, Longboat, beat Dorando in a Marathon race at New York.

Dorando collapsed at the twenty-sixth mile.

STRAITS OPIUM COMMISSION.

Reports Reach Home

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

Colonel Seely, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said: "The reports of the Straits Opium Commission have just been received and will be laid on the table in due course.

"The Government is now considering the Governor of Hongkong's opium recommendations, and the correspondence will be laid before Parliament in due course."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The death is announced of the Earl of Annesley.

[The fifth Earl of Annesley led an active life, having sat in both Houses of Parliament as well as being in the Army. He entered the latter in 1851 and served in the Kafir War of that year, while later he was at the Battle of Alma. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Guards in 1860. In 1857 he was elected M. P. for Cavan, representing the seat until 1874. Later, he was elected as a Representative Peer for Ireland. He evinced a keen interest in horticultnre and published a book in 1903 on "Beautiful and Rare Trees and Plants." He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Glerawly.]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Corruption Allegations.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DENUNCIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

President Roosevelt, in a special Message to Congress, denounces in the most vehement terms the allegation of corruption in connection with the acquisition of the Panama Canal, and declares that they are infamous libels upon the individual officials concerned and upon the Government.

The real offender, he says, is Mr. Pulitzer, the Editor of the "World," and it is therefore a high national duty to bring to justice this wicked vilifier of the American people.

CHINESE CURRENCY.

Action of the Diplomatic Corps.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that the Diplomatic Corps has urged the Wai-wu-pu immediately to check the currency chaos and to forbid the issue of notes by irresponsible banks.

THE BALKAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Annexation Question.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs from St. Petersburg that Russia, after consulting Great Britain and France, accepts the Austrian proposal for a preliminary exchange of views between the Cabinets regarding the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the acceptance only concerns the 'modus procedendi' without prejudicing the programme of the Conference.

THE BISHOP OF HYDERABAD.

Received by the Pope.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

His Holiness the Pope to-day received in Audience the Bishop of Hyderabad.

INDIAN RIFLE TEAM FOR CANADA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The Dominion Rifle Association has given favourable consideration to the entrance of an Indian Rifle team in the next competition.

HOOLIGANISM IN PARIS.

Special Brigades Organised.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

Brigades of special constables have been organised by private enterprise to aid the police of Paris in their campaign against hooligans.

The constables, most of whom will go on foot, will be supported by cyclists armed with revolvers.

BANQUET TO SIR R. HART.

China's Future Prospects.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The London Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet in honour of Sir Robert Hart last night.

Sir Robert, in replying to the toast of his health, predicted a great future for China and said he believed that the Regent would carry on the work of progress.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that China must rejoice at the Agreement between Japan and America, which would guarantee peace and the open door.

STRANGE INCIDENT IN ALGERIA.

Foreign Legion Holds up a Train.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16

Fifty men of the Foreign Legion, recruits of German nationality, held up and turned back a train containing General Vigy in Southern Algeria. No violence was attempted.

The men fled towards Morocco, but forty-nine have since been captured.

HOPS BILL DROPPED.

Free Food Opposition.

LONDON, DECEMBER 15.

The Foreign Hops Bill has been dropped, owing to the opposition of the extreme Free Traders.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Japanese Guarantee.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The "Standard" this morning states that £2,000,000 of five per cent. South Manchurian Railway Bonds will be issued shortly, and will be guaranteed by the Japanese Government.

THE NEW ACT.

Recent Deportations.

PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 16.

THE "PIONEER."

The "Pioneer," discussing the deportations, says:—"The speeches in Friday's Council debate hardly suggested that such a 'coup' was preparing and the public will perceive with wonder, and perhaps with some bewilderment, that the grand debate in the Council last Friday was, after all, a mere frontal demonstration, while the real attack, carefully screened, was being matured to take the offenders from another quarter.

"The summary power of deportations asked and arrest without any questions is unquestionably a valuable and a salutary resource in the hands of a Government situated as the Government of India is. It is obviously not a power for every day use, and its moral effect depends on the public possessing perfect confidence, not only in the good intentions, but in the discernment of its rulers. If put in exercise against people in batches the question must arise,—Can they all be equally guilty?"

The "Pioneer" concludes with a scathing condemnation of the Government's past policy, and says.—"Strong measures only befit strong Governments. Repression is a saddle that it is troublesome to fit upon an unruly colt which has learned to kick. We all of us know the Nemesis that waits upon the school master who allowed his authority to slip out of his hands, and endeavours to recover it by a sudden application of Draconian methods. The class is in an uproar; colder spirits are immediately set upon endeavouring to find out if the easy-going gentleman really means what he says, and all the sympathies of the other forms are with the boys who are getting severe punishment for doing no more than what they have become accustomed to do with impunity. The sudden introduction of a series of severe measures, which an efficient master never finds necessary, is clear self-condemnation. They are introduced, we are told, only because there is a crisis. Why is there a crisis? Because things were let to slide before; and why were not timely measures taken to deal with the situation? Because such measures are objectionable in themselves.

"Sir Harvey Adamson, who is the Home Member, has had the principal share in expounding such measures as the Public Meetings Bill, the Seditious Press Bill and the Bill of last Friday. He never fails to improve the occasion by explaining that he is doing something repugnant to himself, something that requires an apology, something almost immoral, in short, without giving himself away to opposition. The same tone has run too often through other speeches. Naturally objectors take Government at their word. Add to this the system of remissions, releases and pardons, which only perplex and confuse the public sense of the country, and by which the Government proclaims that these very offences which it professes to regard as so serious are in fact of no consequence; add the irrelevant talk of whether reforms should go before repression, or repression before reform, as though they had anything really to do one with the other, and we get the clue to the present lamentable situation.

"An indiscriminate alternation of punishment and rewards is enough to demoralise any set of beings, let alone such a community as the people of India in their present condition. The bottom of the mischief is a desire for popularity, elevated into the principle of political action—this is to be done because the people will like it, and that to be refrained from, because it is against the likings of some constitutency; slovenly thinking of the day which transfers the maxim, applicable enough to a society where the people has the power, to another society where no one can define what the people is and where no section of it has any power, is answerable for the sad confusion. The result of the adoption of that false criterion, in place of the simple standard of what is right and just, leads to situations from which the only extrication is by expedients which are too glaringly inconsistent with the original standpoint and which sort so badly in conjunction as the Regulation of 1818 and the tenets of Lord Morley."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

THE "BENGALEE."

The "Bengalee" says that the action of the Executive in deporting persons and detaining them without trial is in flagrant opposition to the policy of the new Act, and the avowed declarations of the Government.

THE "AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"At least some of the deported gentlemen have nothing whatever to do with those who commit murders and dacoities. On the other hand, their presence, we believe, might have served the cause of law and order."

A SAMITI CLOSED.

The Kushtia Sebak Samiti was wound up voluntarily yesterday, a resolution being passed to this effect, which explains that while the aims of the Samiti were perfectly lawful, it was liable to misrepresentation and the passing of the new Criminal Law Amendment Act rendered its members liable to special risks.

LATER.

It is stated that the Anucilam Samiti is following the example of the Kushtia Samiti in winding up.

The recent action of the Government of India in arresting and removing nine persons under Regulation 3 of 1818 is understood to be a move in the direction of putting an end to the reign of terror which has hitherto prevented ordinary loyal citizens coming forward to give evidence in connection with such murderous outrages as those which have occurred during the past few months. The authorities are now in possession of a number of important clues obtained from numerous sources, including the recent house searches, and the newly created tribunal of the High Court is likely to be shortly called upon to try the accused. The more the evidence accumulates the plainer it becomes that the outrages which have occurred are no isolated crimes, but the outcome of an organised anarchist movement which commenced in Bengal several years ago. The Anti-Partition agitation was of later origin, but proved a successful means of bringing popular support to the anarchist cause.

The Alipore Court is now engaged in trying the persons accused in connection with one branch of the movement. Other branches exist, and more will be heard of them before long. The Tribunal is merely a Bench of the High Court, which will exercise certain special powers in trying the cases concerned. It will be constituted under the orders of the Chief Justice whenever required.

LATER.

Further hearing in the Alipore Court of the sedition case against Babu Bhusan Mitter, also hearing of the case against Mohini Mohun Mogundar, has been postponed pending consideration of whether the proceedings should be under the new Act.

The "Statesman" reports that Subod Chandra Mallick has been sent from Benares to Lucknow, Shamsander Chuckerbutty is in the Chunar new Reformatory and Krishna Kumar Mitra in Rawalpindi at Garrison Buildings. Butto Kristo Dutt, of 987 Russa Road, was arrested to-day, charged with possession of two guns and a magazine rifle, whilst holding a licence for only one gun.

REVOLVERS UNEARTHED.

The "Empire" reports the finding by the Calcutta Police to-day of twenty-six revolvers and some ammunition in the mud of the river bank beneath Howrah Bridge, where they appeared to have been recently buried.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Agenda for next Friday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

The proceedings at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be formal. The programme now issued comprises only—(1) The passing of the three small consolidation measures recently introduced by Mr. Erle Richards; (2) the referring of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Apcar, MacLeod, Dadabhoy and Erle Richards; (3) the passing, with two small verbal amendments, of the recently introduced Indian Merchants Shipping Bill.

THE BAJITPUR DACOITY.

Trial of a Student.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

Prentosh Deb Mullick, a City College student, was yesterday ordered to be sent to Mymensingh for trial, in connection with the Bajitpur dacoity.

The Magistrate, before whom the accused was produced, was the Joint-Magistrate of Alipore.

SUICIDE OF A SERGEANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 16.

Sergeant McCluskey, instructor of the N.-W. Railway Volunteers at Sukkur, committed suicide last Thursday evening. Deep regret is felt, particularly in Railway circles, at the unhappy circumstance, as he was a very popular Instructor and universally liked. He was on the point of being promoted to Sergeant-Major, and no cause can be assigned for his rash act.

SIR WALTER COLVIN.

Death at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 16.

Sir Walter Colvin, Barrister, died to-day at 2 p. m. at his residence in Allahabad. Sir Colvin, who was the brother of Sir Auckland and Sidney Colvin, had been ill some time from complication of disorder. Death was due to diabetes. Sir Colvin was 60 years of age.

The High Court adjourned for the day on the news of the sad event being received.

The funeral takes place on Thursday morning.

THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke greatly regret that they find it impossible to reply personally in every case to the very numerous letters and telegrams which they have received from all parts of the Presidency.

They cannot adequately express their gratitude for the touching tributes of sympathy which have been forthcoming from all races, creeds and communities.

They will never forget that, in their great bereavement, they were supported in so full a measure by the kindness which has created new links between them and the people of all classes in the Presidency.

SYMPATHY OF THE HAJ COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Haj Committee was held at the Office of the Commissioner of Police on Tuesday, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., presiding, when the following resolution was passed and forwarded to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—"The Committee expresses its great sorrow at the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and its deep sympathy with His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke in their sad bereavement."

Mr. H. L. Cleaver, lately Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, was found dead in his bed at 19, Chowringhee, Calcutta, yesterday morning.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

A Peaceful Crisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 27.

During the last three weeks, Germany has passed through a crisis, interesting, peculiar, and, from a historical standpoint, unique. On the 28th October the "Daily Telegraph" published its so-called "Kaiser Interview." On the German side the authenticity of the several conversations could not be disputed on any important points: it consisted of various utterances of the Kaiser to divers persons and at different times. These utterances were all caused by a desire to bring about an improvement in the existing relations between England and Germany a matter lying very near his Majesty's heart, and to convince English friends that the Kaiser had repeatedly and honestly endeavoured to promote a better understanding between the two countries; such endeavours having been persistently misunderstood. These conversations were worked up by the "Daily Telegraph" into the form of a single interview. In Germany the publication of this interview aroused intense, almost stormy, excitement. All newspapers, all parties alike criticised and censured the Kaiser. The general opinion was that his Majesty's good intentions must perforce be recognised; that he had freely and openly laid bare his heart, thereby thinking to render good service to German policy and to the cause of peace. It was however, generally agreed that his faith was misplaced, his candour not only useless, but damaging; that his action neither diplomatic nor statesman-like that the Monarch is not a private man to open his heart to the public that what may be said with the best possible intentions, is not always received in the same spirit. What the nation expects from its Monarch is a wise reticence. Criticism to this effect was not only universal, but sharp and without consideration. A deep shadow began to fall between ruler and people. Fate had willed it that the manuscript, which his Majesty's English friends had begged leave to publish, should be handed over to the Imperial Chancellor for examination, and that, through inadvertence, it should be returned with the remark that no objection could be raised against its publication. As a result the Chancellor saw himself obliged to take the blame upon his own shoulders, and to send in his resignation. This his Majesty declined to accept. Thereupon Prince von Bulow issued a manifesto, explaining that the fault was his, hoping thereby to draw all attacks on to his own person. This move, however, failed to lull the storm. It was urged that although the blame for publication could not be laid at the Kaiser's door, he having in this respect acted constitutionally nevertheless, it was he alone who had provided the material for the interview published. Hostile criticism still showed no signs of abatement. All sections of the community were strung to an unparalleled pitch of excitement. There followed the new historic interpellation in the Reichstag, in the course of which, for two whole days, speeches were made against the Monarch and his undiplomatic freedom of speech, from all sides and irrespective of party: thus affording a spectacle hitherto unseen in the most untrammelled Parliaments of the world. The Chancellor said in the course of a speech in defence of the Sovereign, that he hoped the general agitation, provoked by his Majesty's speeches, would tend to make him more reticent in the future. The Government saw itself compelled by the existing situation to admit the harm done by the Imperial outspokenness—more especially since the Government was thereby the greatest sufferer. The general opinion after the debate had run its course was that his Majesty would not tolerate this avowal on the part of the Government and that Prince Bulow would be relieved of his portfolio. Public opinion was concentrated on the next meeting between Monarch and Minister. But the Kaiser kept the Chancellor in office: he decided on a course that may rightly be termed heroic, and one that does honour to his character. He caused it to be made public that he approves of the Chancellor's attitude, and also of the latter's expressed hope that his Majesty will, in future, exercise more discretion; thus ensuring the maintenance of Germany's foreign policy within constitutional limits. The Kaiser yields to the wish of his people and will curb his impetuosity. No previous ruler has ever willingly given a like promise. Without a doubt the greatness of the self-renunciation will not only appease the people, but will enable the Kaiser to win back the confidence and veneration of his subjects.

The course of this crisis has been called a peaceful revolution. Certainly it has provided a spectacle wanting neither in tragedy nor greatness: on the one hand, the pressure of an excited people, the absolute freedom with which both Press and Parliament gave utterance to their views; on the other hand, this noble renunciation on the part of a ruler who is so often reproached with being an autocrat. Those in touch with German public opinion will recognise that the monarchial principle has gained and not lost in strength by this crisis. The firm position of the monarchy in Germany is clearly shown by the fact that the ruler saw no necessity to hesitate before making such a declaration public, and, furthermore by the fact that the Socialists did not venture to seize on the occasion for the furtherance of republican propaganda. Truly a revolution of idealists.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND BREAD.

The capital of the German Empire has much to be proud of, but in the matter of social progress an excessive care and caution are displayed, which, for the greater part, could well be dispensed with. Many instances of such undue deliberation might be cited, more especially that of supplying needy school children with wholesome food. Berlin has up to the present, only reached the point of sending a delegation to the different German towns to investigate the question of feeding poor children. The two members forming this commission are now back again, and have made a very interesting report, which will probably be submitted to a lengthy and thorough investigation. On the other hand, charitable organisations for the feeding of necessitous school-children are already widely developed in other German towns. Supplies are either ordered and paid for by the authorities, or the whole matter is taken over by private organisation, which generally receives a subsidy from the town. The feeding of school-children by the municipality is mostly met with in South Germany. Stuttgart, for instance, the Municipality supplies free breakfasts to poor children, all the year round, before school begins in the morning. In Strasburg arrangements have been made by means of which those able to pay can receive breakfast against payment, in winter poor children are supplied with a midday meal whilst in Augsburg for six years past, dinners have been served to poor children all the year round, holiday times excepted. The same holds good for Munich, where 470,000 warm dinners were served in the course of the past year. In Dresden, Frankfurt, and Vienna there are organisations which have taken over the feeding of the school-children. The Frankfurt society only receives an annual subsidy of M 6,600 from the municipal coffers, whereas in Vienna the yearly town contribution has increased, in the course of a few years, from 20,000 Kronen to 100,000 Kronen. In the latter town more than ten thousand children are fed annually. It is worthy of mention that Paris devotes more than a million francs to this purpose and Rome less then 150,000 lire.

THE PROTECTION OF LITERATURE AND ART.

After a month of activity, the International Copyright Convention concluded its work in Berlin on November 14. The result is a new agreement in 30 articles, and signed by 13 countries, including Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and Spain.

We recognise in the agreement just made public a considerable strengthening of the rights of authors in literary and artistic works against act of piracy. In comparison with the original Berne Convention of 1886, and the Paris Declaration of 1896, the circle of protected productions has been much more definitely defined, and, in the case of photographic and cinematographic productions, it has been enlarged. The severer regulations lately introduced into the laws of many countries, especially in Europe, have been taken into consideration. This will probably chiefly benefit the copyright of musical compositions, and act as a check on their unauthorised reproduction on the phonograph, as well as on the public performance of such reproductions. Article 9 contains a very sharply worded provision against appropriating the work of foreign newspapers. Short, and serial stories, as well as all other literary, scientific, or artistic works published, in journals and periodicals, are automatically protected against reproduction or translation. In the case of other kinds of articles, reproduction may be expressly forbidden; even when the rights are not reserved, the original source must be indicated. Only the news of the day, and various notices having the character of ordinary Press information,—i. e., such as lay no claim to being literary work,—can be legally reproduced.

Very important is the maintenance of the old principle of the Berne Convention, by which no special formality is necessary to secure this far-reaching protection in the union countries.

In order to ascertain and make public these proceedings, which are important for the members of the Union. "The Bureau of International Associations for the Protection of works of works of literature and art" has been enlarged and placed under the Government of the Swiss Confederation. The maximum period to which the copyright extends has been fixed as being for the life of the author, and, for his heirs, for 50 years after his death.

Although the Conference has gone as far, in the matter of strengthening the rights of authors, as legislature to that effect exists in any of the separate countries, it remained fully alive to the difficulties to be overcome in the enforcing of its ideals. Special attention is repeatedly called to the fact, that contrary and definite settlements in the countries in which protection is claimed set aside these international arrangements, and that under no circumstances can an author claim a fuller protection abroad than is accorded him in the country of production.

Furthermore, it is provided that all authors, not subjects of the contracting countries, but publishing their works for the first time within the sphere of validity of this agreement, enjoy the same privileges as the citizens of the country, within whose boundaries the work appears. This agreement has no retroactive effect in the case of works already out. The first aim of this Union for the protection of intellectual property must be to attain the most comprehensive and uniform application possible of the accepted principles. It is of prime importance to win over those countries which, although not members of the Conference, protect authors, without any contract by the reservation of reciprocal protection (such as the United States) or which assure protection to the subjects of different countries (such as the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Austria, etc.). Countries affording no protection whatever (such as Abyssinia and Morocco) are only to be reckoned with in the second degree. In order not to make it too difficult for those countries, which in principle have already been won over, to join the Union, the possibility has been left open for them to join the Berne Union, under the less comprehensive conditions of 1896, and even of 1886. Representatives of all States were invited to attend the negotiations; as a result, two Chinese delegates were present at the Berlin meeting.

The Convention is to be ratified by July 1, 1910, and Berlin has been fixed for this purpose.

L. ASCH.

THE DEVONS AND RANGOON.

Departure Regretted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 16.

The impending departure of the Devons, who took such a notable part in the defence of Ladysmith and in the Boer war in the subsequent field operations, is genuinely regretted by the Europeans of Rangoon.

During their three years' stay here, the Devons have behaved in an exemplary way; their fine Regimental band has played in public to an unprecedented extent, and letters of appreciation have appeared in the local Press expressing sorrow at their departure for Home.

NEW TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

Early introduction Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

The new tariff for Indian inland telegrams, namely, six annas for twelve words, with an express class in which one rupee will be charged for a similar unit, is likely to come into force at an early date.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

The coal market remains unchanged with the following rates ruling:—Bengal Bhatdee 21 3-4, Baretoni 29 1-4, Bengal Giridi 24 1-4, Equitable (Ordinary) 74, Jumoni 15 3-8, Kosoody and Nyadee 57 1-2, New Birbhum 56 3-4, Raneegunge 26 3-8, Standard 23 3-4, Empire 21 3-4, East India (Ordinary) 330, Katras Jerriah 83 3-4.

Bank D. D. 1s. 31-32 d. and Government 3 1-2 per cent. 95.

THE Viceroy will hold an investiture at Calcutta of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire on 1st February next.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE.

Deccan Indebtedness.

A CENTRAL BANK SCHEME.

THE Co-operative Credit Conference assembled yesterday at 11-30 a.m. in the Council Hall, Secretariat, under the presidency of Mr. A. R. Lang, when Mr. G. V. Jogelekar, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, read a paper on "How far should the Co-operative Credit Move ment offer a solution to Deccan indebtedness?" He said:—

The subject of Deccan indebtedness is, as every one knows, not a new one. It has engaged the attention of Government and also the public since the seventies. The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, XVII of 1379, was passed with the special object of remedying the evil and staying the transfer of land from the poor ryots into the moneylenders' hands. Much indebtedness is however still in evidence and further efforts are urgently needed to ameliorate the condition of the debt-ridden agriculturists.

2. We have not met here to-day to find and discuss the various causes that have brought on this state of things. This Conference is held in connection with the co-operative movement which has been so kindly inaugurated by the Government of India by passing the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904, and we shall proceed to see what has been achieved up to now and what is our immediate want if the movement is to offer a solution to the evil of indebtedness.

PRINCIPLES OF CO-OPERATION.

3. No one with average intelligence or sympathy for his neighbours objects to the principles of Co-operation which are good beyond the shadow of doubt. In practice, however, they are up to now found to be of very little use in solving the problem of Deccan indebtedness and that is due to circumstances which differ from those obtaining in Europe. In many a part of this presidency the movement is yet novel and little understood. In parts where it has, though still in its infant stage, made fair progress, it has not made sufficient impression on the conservative and apathetic general public. It does not yet show sufficiently tangible results so as to move the general body of debtors as well as creditors to take it up and achieve similar results.

4. The general money market is yet cold towards co-operation. The attitude of the public is one of suspense even in places where the movement has spread and shows signs of spreading as in the Carnatic and Gujarat. The Deccan as a whole, is, I may say, as a matter of fact, quite unmoved, though the Satara District and especially the Satara Taluka stands out as one having the highest number of co-operative credit societies on its rolls in the Presidency. But these are all composed of persons of the poorest class already suffering under the burden of old debts, and there seems no practical way of freeing them and their lands, which to them are all in all, from the money-lenders' clutches. They appear to be thrifty and willing to co-operate but they can scarcely raise any fairly large amount of cash to entitle them to receive Government loans of an equal amount, such as is sufficient to start, in a fair way, the business of a village society or bank. Their initial indebtedness comes in the way of their being able to raise funds even on their joint security. It is said that the ultimate object of these societies should be to take over all the debts of members but, in Satara and such other places, we find that indebtedness comes in the way of the spread of co-operative movement at the very first step. The Societies will have to be helped at the start by outside funds in order to free their members from the pressure of money-lenders' and, when thus made to stand on their own legs, they can begin a new freer life, the principles of co-operation can then well be instilled into them and the movement can make its march upon the halting, waiting and watching public in a satisfactory way.

5. The co-operative movement, if rightly understood and properly developed, is sure to be one of the best solutions to Deccan indebtedness. Where the movement had made some progress, signs are not wanting to show that some societies do take such steps, though at a very slow pace, to tackle this question of indebtedness. Thus Hulkoti, which may be said to be the best model of its type in the Dharwar District, has put its hand to takinga over old debts of their members and paying out the savkars. It has borrowed Rs. 4,000 from the Bombay Urban Society and redeemed thereby the lands of nine members from savkars' debts ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,500. Some other societies in the Carnatic have also followed suit and have arranged and are arranging to take over the old debts of a few of their members by funds supplied by the above Society and some sympathetic capitalists in Bombay. There are other societies quite ready and willing to put their hands in the business, but I am sorry to find none are yet found willing to advance them the necessary funds, and they are required to plod on in there present bad plight. The Bodwad Society in the Central Division has also started on this project of redeeming old debts in individual cases as a beginning, but finds itself handicapped bythe paucityof local funds and difficulty of getting them from the outside market.

6. I should not be understood to mean that we have a very rapid progress of the movement in view. The field of operation is vast with the large extent of territory in this Indian continent. The progress will in any case be proportionately slow. Pitfalls will have to be carefully avoided. Otherwise they will mar all future prospects of success. The population of the country is mainly agricultural and if it is to be touched, means must necessarily be found to combat and remove the great obstacle of their indebtedness through these societies. If we are unable to do this, it is feared the co-operative movement is likely to end in failure, and then make this burden of debt doubly heavier.

7. The societies are intended to help the needy but the funds on their hands are so short that they connot sufficiently meet the demand of all the members. The majority of them eagerly join these societies with the evident intention of borrowing at easy interest and thereby freeing themselves from debt, but after some time they find that they are in no better plight, probably sometimes worse. The savkars, who have been supplying their occasional wants, become estranged, and not only refuse to advance further loans, but try to press repayment of all previous debts. This is quite beyond the agriculturists' means and if unfortunately they have to reseek their help, there can be no question of the savkars dictating harder terms and reimbursing themselves for their lost custom.

VILLAGE POPULATION.

8. At present the village population is mostly divided against itself, between the creditors and debtors, each ranged against the other and trying to eke out what it can from the other by fair means or foul. If rural co-operative societies are financed sufficiently, the feeling of distrust now evident will surely by and by disappear and both savkars and clients can in time be brought together to stand

on a common platform of brotherly love and thus accomplish the salvation of the weaker side.

9. It will not be out of place here to observe that weavers as a class are generally as debt-ridden and poor as the agriculturists, but they are beginning to find salvation in co-operation though the extent may be small. On going through the results of the working of the Weavers' Union at Dharwar, we shall find that a number of weavers there have been able, with the help afforded by the Society, to clear off a good deal of their debts for which they were paying usurious interest, and in some instances even to purchase shares in excess of the minimum number required to entitle them for membership. In other places, however, want of funds comes in the way of starting their societies.

CENTRAL BANK.

10. It need not be supposed that ours is the only presidency feeling this want of capital. If the last year's annual reports of the several provinces in India be read through, it will be seen that the same tale is told in many a province and that fact was prominently brought forth before the late Conference held at Simla in October last, though the degree of acuteness might not be as acute as it is found to be here. The formation of a Central Bank for this purpose is therefore a great desideratum and an urgent necessity.

11. If we both officials and non-officials who have gathered here in active sympathy with the cause, are able to devise some means to get over this difficulty, I think we shall not be far off in solving this problem of Deccan indebtedness through these Societies.

DEBT LIQUIDATION.

The next paper read was on Debt Liquidation, by Mr. J. M. McNeill. He said: An effective scheme for the liquidation of agriculturists' debts in the Bombay Presidency, at least in the Deccan and Carnatic, would be so extraordinarily beneficial, that it is no practical objection to allege the very great difficulties likely to be experienced in elborating and carrying out the simplest scheme which promised substantial results. A quarter of a century ago, the desirability of attempting to free the agriculturist from his indebtedness was recognized, but the difficulties attending the execution of the methods suggested were not unreasonably regarded as insurmountable. The agricultural history of the last twelve years has accentuated the desirability, while increased wealth and commercial capacity in the large centres, recent legislation, and perhaps also some change in administrative outlook, have removed some of the difficulties. The burden of indebtedness has become so great and the vague feeling of dissatisfaction with Government for withholding either preventive or remedial measures is so widespread that leisurely discussions as to the possibility of finding a practical solution must give place to the formulation of some working scheme.

The indebtedness of a single fertile Taluka may amount to thirty lakhs of rupees, and usually this burden of debt carries an average rate of interest of 10 or 12 per cent, the higher rate being more probable in the Deccan. That is, before the cultivators of such a Taluka can earn anything for themselves, they must set aside annually upwards of three lakhs of rupees to discharge the interest due on previous borrowings. If the effect of liquidation were to cut down the capital debt by even twenty-five per cent—a moderate estimate of the reduction obtainable for cash settlement—and if the rate of interest were reduced from an average of 12 per cent to an uniform 8 per cent., the annual interest charge payable by the cultivators would be reduced by exactly one-half. Taking a Taluka's indebtedness at 25 lakhs and the annual interest accruing thereon at three lakhs, the reduction would be an immediate gain of 1 1-2 lakhs yearly, the financial effect being more or less equivalent to the complete remission of the land revenue. Under any practical scheme the reduction of interest would be accompanied by the systematic reduction of the principal debt, so that the reduction of annual interest charges would be, though the most striking, by no means the only beneficial result of liquidation. The gain to the cultivators of a whole district in (say) twenty years would amont to crores of rupees apart from gain which cannot be expressed in terms of currency.

It may be postulated that liquidation on a large scale cannot be attempted unless Government either (1) provides the necessary capital, or (2) guarantees the security of private capital advanced for the purpose. The sum required for financing any general scheme is so large that it is hopeless to expect Government to provide the necessary funds, and in any case it is better that Government should not embark on this large banking operation so long as a practical alternative is availble. If the State borrowed largely at cheap rates and with the capital so raised displaced the private capital now invested, the latter would for a considerable time find no profitable employment and much need, less loss and hardship would be occasioned. The passive discontent of the agriculturists would be exchanged for the more active discontent of the rural capitalists. Further, though the State might directly liquidate debt and demoralize existing credit agencies in the process, the provision of further credit must be undertaken by private agencies. It would, therefore, be clearly advantageous to organise private agencies to finance liquidation and to provide current credit during the whole period occupied by the process of liquidation.

TALUKA SOCIETIES.

With the assistance of a Government guarantee, Taluka Co-operative Credit Societies could, it is believed, be established at once in several districts and within a short time in almost all. The captial would be largely, though seldom wholly, subscribed locally, so that the trouble arising from the wholesale importation of outside capital would not arise. But before organizing these societies and utilising them as financial agencies, it is suggested that Government should acquaint itself with all the practical difficulties of the problem by conducting a preliminary experiment. In the Taluka selected as the field for gaining experience a group of three or four villages should be selected and the intention of Government to liquidate debts declared and fully explained, the benefits being made available to all whose indebtedness could be subjected to a reasonable composition and thereafter extinguished within a period of at most 20 years by the payment of a reasonable fixed annual instalment. The actual liquidation procedure would commence with the ascertainment of the total nominal indebtedness of each applicant landholder, oral statements being checked by reference to documents, books of account, the Record of Rights, and the Taluka Sub-Registrar's records. With the help of a village panch a detailed account could be prepared and the recognised nominal total reduced by at least "twenty-five" per cent. Having adjusted the indebtedness of each individual, Government must be prepared to pay down the necessary capital in cash. A mortgage with possession, at 8 per cent., should be taken from the holder or holders and simultaneously an agreement should be executed by which the land is let to the holder at a fixed annual rent not exceeding the fair rent of the land at local rates. The agreement would provide that from the amount so said that revenue assessment should be deducted and the remainder should be regarded as an aggregate payment of annual interest and of instalment of redemption of principal. It is obvious that the mortgagor owner could not be expected or relied upon to pay more than a tenant who was maintaining himself by cultivating the holding. It is also obvious that in the event of the death of the owner-mortgagor or of his default in payment the land will not secure a large annual payment from another tenant than its fair rent. The capital payment should also not exceed three-fourths of the estimated value of the land. If these rules are adopted and supplemented by a rule restricting liquidation to cases in which the debt can be redeemed in 20 years, the inquiring Officer's work will be comparatively simple. Where the difference between the easily ascertainable fair rent and assessment is not sufficient to provide for the repayment of the debt with interest in 20 years, the application should be definitely rejected, subject to any rules which practical experience may suggest regarding the acceptance of collateral security. The limit of 20 years affects merely the preliminary investigation in respect of the security, When owing to bad seasons or other unavoidable causes, a debtor is unable to pay an annual instalment, the period of repayment must be extended.

Having installed the owner as mortgagor tenant Government should offer to the local money-lenders simple bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest-giving priority to those money-lenders whose debts are redeemed. I do not think that this proposal will be criticised on the ground that the new security, an absolute Government guarantee of 6 per cent., will not be sufficiently attractive. It may possibly not attract all local capital at once, but it will attract a sufficient number to provide capital for liquidation as the operations proceed. To set the scheme in motion and overcome initial difficulties, Government might have to be prepared to pay out temporarily up to two or three lakhs of rupees. As local capital is set free applications for the bonds from local money-lenders will be forthcoming even if there is delay at the outset. These operations might be carried on until Government had liquidated debts, as adjusted, to the amount of ten or fifteen lakhs in a compact group of villages.

POSITION OF GOVERNMENT.

The position of Government is then this: It is mortgagee of land worth considerably more than the sum advanced thereon. It has special facilities for recovering the instalment of repayment agreed upon. It has issued a limited number of bonds at a high rate of interest to local capitalists but even if these were open to speculative negotiation and even if they could not be redeemed when the grounds of policy underlying the issue ceased to have force, the total value would be too insignificant to affect other Government securities. In this experimental direct liquidation is not absolutely necessary, it is at least extremely desirable. Before undertaking to guarantee large sums of money advanced by private agencies at the instance of Government Officers, Government should have first hand practical knowledge of all elements of the problem. It should train the nucleus of an inquiring staff, draw up a set of clear instructions for the guidance of its officers, and endeavour to avert the hostility and secure the good-will and active co-operation of the local money-lenders during the experimental stage. Within reasonable limits the better the money-lender is treated in the experiment, the more the staff will learn as to the extent to which the nominal debts can be reduced, as well as regarding the methods by which they may be artificially inflated. The experimental operations having been completed in a dozen or more villages, the next step suggested is the offer of a Government guarantee of 3 1-2 per cent interest on the capital of registered Taluka Co-operative Credit Societies lent out at not exceeding 8 per cent. Interest to landowners or 7 per cent to village Co-operative Societies on the recommendation of the Collector or other Officer nominated for the purpose. These Societies might and no doubt would, subject to the provisions of the sanctioned bylaws undertake other financial operations at their own risk but the guarantee would apply only to funds advanced on official recommendation. Of course such recommendations would be preceded by regular inquiry just as in the experimental stage of the operations. There would be this difference, however, that the society's committee and officers would be interested in rendering all practical assistance. The guarantee of 3 1-2 per cent would attract capital and competent management but the anxiety to earn (say) an additional 3 1-2 per cent or 7 per cent in all would stimulate the society's managers to aid the official staff in getting through the maximum of work with the minimum of mistakes. It is by no means improbable that in course of time the need for special inquiries by official agents would disappear as the society's officers would prepare cases and would not ask for a Government guarantee of 3 1-2 per cent on a loan unless they thought the transaction would bring in 7 percent or more to the society. Scrutiny of cases proposed by society's officers might in time be substituted for official initiative. The accounts etc. of these societies would, under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, be subject to official audit and inspection, and the guarantee might be conditional on the observance of the society's approved bylaws including those regarding the recovery of debts. Without a Government guarantee, sufficient capital at sufficiently low rates of interest will not be forthcoming, and the value of the guarantee will be considerably enhanced if each demand for a loan is known to have been preceded by a formal inquiry respecting the borrower's title and his ability to repay the debt with interest, not at 3 1-2 per cent. but at the society's loan rate. The guarantee alone may suffice later, but not at the commencement of the operations when managing committee and society's officers are still inexperienced. So also from the standpoint of Government it will be preferable at first to guarantee only as regards definite advance lent to individuals on security which has been specifically approved. The question of guaranteeing control over co-operative societies in return for a share in the control over the general operations of such societies need not be entered into here. What is now proposed is a guarantee relating to individual approved transactions.

TYPE OF CONSTITUTION.

If the Taluka C. C. Societies are to be recognised financial agencies of the scheme, it is practically necessary that some formal type of constitution should be suggested. The following proposals are submitted for consideration. Though an invariable rule cannot be laid down, a Taluka might be regarded as the normal area of a Society's operations. The transactions will be numerous enough to occupy a full time staff and the cost of the staff will be a sufficiently small percentage of the net earnings. Local knowledge, local interest, and local management (possibly with outside assistance) will be conspicuous features, and though financial considerations will exercise predominating influence, co-operative ideals will be present, though perhaps in the background. Another strong reason in favour of local management is the constitution of an influential local agency antagonistic to default or repudiation. Liability would of course be limited. The members might consist partly of shareholders and partly of members with more restricted rights (and liabilities). The committee of management might consist of nine (or more persons of whom six might be chosen by the shareholders, two by the other members, and one by Government. It will be seen that the shareholders are given a substantial majority. One-third of the shareholders' nominees and all the others should be residents of the Taluka. It is believed that if non-residents may be shareholders and committee members there is more likelihood of attracting capable and wealthy residents of Bombay and other large towns to the direction of such undertakings and of securing the necessary capital. The Government nominee should, if possible, be a non-official. The Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies will in any case audit the accounts and examine the records and proceedings of each Society once a year. The non-shareholding member should be represented on the committee. He may do much good and can do no harm. Such a society would in its own interests try to organise village societies (with unlimited liability) to serve as its agents for the distribution of capital and for the recovery of debts. In the United Provinces, as well as in Europe, the centralisation of capital and financial control accompanied by the decentralisation of inquiry and immediate financial responsibility has already been introduced. Though the guarantee would be limited to the liquidated debts, societies would find it profitable to expand their business to meet all credit requirements recognisable by a co-operative society. If liquidation is made conditional on the acceptance of restrictions of land alienation, the provision of ordinary credit by the financing agency becomes almost necessary. The right of storing boxes, etc., in the Taluka Treasury strongroom should be conceded.

Other details of the constitution would be filled in without difficulty. While Taluka societies might be federated into district societies later it is thought that regarding debt liquidation as the main object in view progress will be more rapid and at least no less secure if independent Taluka Societies are first organised. It may be urged that the main scheme might be launched without the preliminary experiment. Theoretically there is no objection to asking the public to accept and carry out any scheme. Practically there are great objections of which a few may be stated Firstly, Government is offering a guarantee without knowing to what it is being committed. Secondly, the public will respond less readily without a clear object lesson The guarantee plus official experience is much more valuable than the simple guarantee. Thirdly, the rural capitalist is not shown clearly that his interest need not suffer, and his hostility is to be deprecated. If the guarantee scheme proves attractive, the rights and liabilities of Government under the direct experimental liquidation can easily be transferred to a Co-operative Credit Society as the bonds issued by Government would be redeemable at par at short notice. The general scheme outlined above will not directly relieve the very deeply involved owner-cultivator. No scheme on commercial, as distinct from purely philanthorophic, lines can directly assist him. But there is good reason to believe that by fixing a maximum indebtedness as convertible on a definite security, creditors will be induced to compound on unusually favourable terms where the debtor is on paper insolvent. The adoption of an usurious or harsh attitude by creditors will be discouraged if revenue courts distinguish carefully between fair and unfair rents.

LOCAL MONEY-LENDERS.

The position of the local money-lender under the scheme is not quite the same as under the preliminary experiment but there is a sufficiently close similarity. If he becomes a shareholder in a co-operative society, he will have a Government guarantee up to 3 1-2 per cent. interest on his capital and the practical certainty of earning about 6 per cent., the Society's working being supervised by an officer of Government. The Taluka society must clearly be able to raise capital outside the Taluka in order to finance operations until the local capitalists realise that their best policy is to come in. The suggested constitution enables them to do so, and the guarantee should attract capital freely. At the same time the proposed management is calculated to ensure a preference to "local share" capital. If there is any difficulty about excluding outside capital and attracting a local capital, the local adoption of the methods suggested in the experiment should be effective. Once the liquidation operations are well under way, difficulties about the local subscription of capital will, it is believed, disappear. If the bylaws of Taluka societies limited the amount of loan capital absolutely and proportionately to share capital, and also limited the total amount of share capital issuable to non-residents, the societies could not become mere dependent branches of a large central financial agency working on a Government guarantee. But with provision for preponderating local influence in the management, local interests should in any case predominate. Due regard for outside subscribers of capital is secured by allowing up to four members of a committee of nine to be non-residents. In support of any reasonable proposal, the outside members might count on the support of the local Government nominee so that dangerous financial methods and undertakings of an incompetent staff could not be imposed on them by less experienced and more short-sighted local committee members. If these proposals are generally approved, it would be well that the first area of experiment should be a district in which co-operative societies are in existence or might be expected to succeed. Government as guarantor and Taluka societies as dividend-earners need have little fear of avoidable default by members of village co-operative societies as the Taluka Society will have a first mortgage on the property of persons who are also debtors of a village society.

In conclusion, the existing difficulties would be reduced almost to vanishing point if the debts owed by members to co-operative societies could be recovered by a cheaper and less dilatory process than is now available, and if the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act did not apply to the transactions of these societies.

After this, Mr. McNeill's note was discussed, in which Mr. Campbell, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass D. Thackersey and Messrs. Harlekar and Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai took part.

Mr. Campbell enquired what the staff would be, to which Mr. McNeill replied that enquiring officers would go to the village and explain to the ryots as to how the scheme would be worked in the matter of loans, etc.

Mr. Harlekar said that ryots should approach Government through a society and then the evil would be minimised. However, the matter, he said, would be looked upon with suspicion and the scheme should be worked with great caution. He was of opinion that only the second part of the scheme should be adopted and the first should not be considered at all.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldass D. Thackersey said that the scheme appeared to be good for the purpose of relieving debt, but he had some doubts with regard to the application of the scheme. He wished to know how Government would guarantee to pay the 3½ per cent.

Mr. McNeill then explained that Government would guarantee until repayment of the debt, or in other words, until the debt was extinguished. He then explained the object of the Taluka Committee and said that it was not in any way antagonistic to the formation of a Central Society.

The President then announced that it would be better to discuss the scheme on the next day (to-day) along with the consideration for the scheme for the formation of a Central Financing Society.

SIR EDWARD GREY has appointed the Hon. Ronald Lindsay, Second Secretary at His Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be his Assistant Private Secretary, in succession to the Hon. Theo. Russell, who has been appointed First Secretary at His Majesty's Embassy at Vienna.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

Murderer Commits Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 16.

Information was given on the 30th November to the Police of Tamnu, in Upper Chindwin, by Maung Kyi Nyo, that his sister-in-law, Mah The Si, had been shot in his house by Maung Nga San, the village headman, with a licensed shot gun, which had been stolen from the owner himself.

Maung Kyi Nyo saw Nga San running from the house, and while he was being followed, another shot was heard, and Nga Sen was found face downward, quite dead, on a tree stump.

Near his dead body were found notes in his handwriting, giving the motive for the deed. They stated that the deceased girl and he were in love with each other, but her parents objected and tried to force her to marry another man. She wrote to him, asking him to kill her and himself, as they could not live without each other.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Departure for Cuddapah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 16.

Sir Arthur Lawley, accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Captain the Hon. O. E. Vexy, A.-D.-C., left last night by the north-west mail train on tour to Cuddapah, Kurnool and Guntur. The departure was private.

QUETTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, DECEMBER 16.

The 14th (P. W. O.) Ludhiana Sikhs have lately arrived in Quetta, having marched here via Fort Sandeman from the Samana. They are a particularly stalwart and smart regiment and are a welcome addition to the local garrison. They come in relief of the 128th Pioneers.

The Ball which took place at the Staff College a few nights ago to welcome General and Mrs. Capper from home was a brilliant and largely attended gathering, nearly every body in the station being present.

Mr. Newlands, the Telegraphic Expert, will arrive in Quetta to-morrow to inspect the telegraphic arrangements here.

Mr. T. D. Berrington, Director General of Telegraphs, also intended to visit Baluchistan, but his plans have been changed and he will return direct to Calcutta from Karachi.

EXTREMIST CONGRESS.

Prohibitory Order Sustained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

The District Magistrate of Nagpur to-day heard objections to the order prohibiting the holding of the Extremist Congress at Nagpur and he confirmed the prohibition. It is now finally settled, therefore, that the Congress will not be allowed to be held at Nagpur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 17th

Lieut. C. P. Paige, 109th Infantry, is appointed Brigade Signalling officer, vice Lieut. E. P. Cudlip, R.G.A.

Temporary leave of absence is granted to:—

1. Captain H.B. Mayne, 64th Coy., R.G.A., from the 24th December to the 2nd January inclusive. 2. Lieut. E. B. Scott. 64th Coy., R.G.A., from the 24th December to the 2nd January, inclusive. 3. Lieut R. G. Wordsworth, 69th Coy., R.G.A, from the 24th December to the 2nd January, inclusive.

The Officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, will arrange to fire a salute of 13 guns from the Saluting Battery on the arrival of the S. S "Persia," on Friday, the 18th instant, in honour of His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, who is a passenger by that steamer.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, DEC. 16.—Capt. Dawel, R. E., from Madras.
Capt Hay, Corps of Guides, from England.
Lieut Watton, I.M.S., from Peshawar.
Col Hamilton, R.A.G., from Meerut.
Maj Scott, 53rd Sikhs.
Lt-Col Hare, K. R. Rifles, from England.
Maj "Bela Bere," R. S. Fus.
Maj Allenbury, 73rd Inf., from Aurungabad.
Lt-Col Cama, I.M.S., from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES, DEC. 16.—Capt Donel, I.S.D., to Simla,
Lieut Warden, 33rd, to Cannanore.
Capt Barr, 109th Inf., to England
Maj Sloman, E. Surrey Regt., to Mhow.
Maj Parry, R.F.A., to St. Thomas Mount.
Maj Dela Bere, R.S. Fus, to Rangoon.
Maj Allenbury, 73rd Inf., to England
Capt Johnson, R.A.M.C., to Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

Colonel R. A. K, Montgomery, R.A., from the Indian Staff College next month, goes to the 20th Brigade, R.F.A., Colchester.

Major C.G. Stewart, R.A., is appointed General Staff Officer, Staff College, Camberley, from the 28th proximo.

Second-Lieutenant Dresser is transferred from the 106th Battery, R.H.A., Aldershot, to the 25th Battery.

Lieutenant Horteath, 26th Horse, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Birch, 60th Co., R.G.A., embarks for India to-day, and Captain Loggelt, 52nd Co., and Lieutenant Sandford, 85th Co., embark on the 6th proximo.

SOME 1,750 people attended the Levée at Government House, Calcutta on Tuesday night.

A MOTOR-BUS crashed into a telegraph pole in Lea Bridge-road, Leyton, bringing it down on the top of a second bus. The conductor of the first bus was badly cut, and the electric tramway service was interrupted for some time by the fallen pole.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following Notification has been published:—

With reference to Government Notification dated 4th September, 1907, the following revised Rule No. 11 of the Rules and Regulations of the Bombay Veterinary College is provisionally approved and published for general information:—

"11. Twenty one scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem each are attached to the College. The holders of these scholarships are entitled to receive free instruction at the College. Out of these 21 scholarships, 12 are placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture and 9 at the disposal of the Principal. The Director will annually select men to fill up the vacancies on the list of the 12 scholars in consultation with District Officers, and the men selected will enter as scholars in January. The Principal will also annually select men for the vacancies on the list of 9 scholars in March from among other students who entered the College in January by examining them in the subjects taught and by testing their general aptitude for veterinary work, and the fees already paid by students selected by him as scholars, will be refunded.

"Passing of the Matriculation or School Final Examination is an essential qualification for admission as a scholar. Preference will be given to those students who have passed the latter examination. Candidates for admission as scholars must be residents of one of the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and must produce evidence in writing that they are so. They must come up to the recognised standard of chest and height measurements and be in every way physically fit for veterinary work. Their age should not be below 18 or over 25.

"While selecting Government scholars preference will be given to those who are sons of land-holders or those that are actually engaged in agricultural pursuits and are accustomed to handle cattle.

"The scholarships are tenable for three years, provided the holders of them continue to be well behaved and pass successively the First and Second Professional Examinations. If any scholar fails to pass either of the examinations on account of illness, or for other good reason accepted by the Principal, he may allow him to continue as a scholar.

"Any slackness in attendance at practical instruction classes will render the scholars liable to forfeiture of their scholarships.

"If a student selected for a scholarship leaves the College after selection, the scholarship will remain vacant until the next selection takes place in the subsequent year."

BOMBAY ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam was held in the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, last evening, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim the President of the Anjuman presiding.

The thirty-first annual report of the Institution was read before the meeting, which showed that there were 348 members: nine members died during the year, twenty-one resigned and sixty-five names were struck off the list as they had failed to pay up their subscription. The Haji Ibrahim Sobani hostel contained 249 boarders of whom 32 were paying boarders and five were free students. Rs. 200 were paid by the trustee of the Rehatsek Memorial fund to be utilized in purchasing prize books for successful students of the Anjuman School. Two students of the institution were awarded the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy scholarships. Among the other scholarships awarded to the students of this institution were the Kazi Kubirrudin scholarship, the Haji Ismael Mahomed scholarship, the Mirza Hairat scholarship, the Haji Harun Sidik scholarship, and the Suleman Vahedina scholarship. Letters of condolence expressing sympathy at the death of Nawab Mohsinul-Mulk were sent to the relatives of the deceased Nawab and the trustees of the Aligarh College. On the representation of Mr. Mohasin Badrudin Tyabji the Anjuman had contributed its share to the fund for the relief of the poor rendered destitute by a fire in Ratnagiri. On the roll of the school there were 564 students. The income of the institution during the year was Rs. 18,426 while the expenditure was Rs. 18,381.

The report was adopted and the officers and Managing Committee for the ensuing year were appointed.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Kazi Kubirrudin, it was resolved that this meeting of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and tenders its sincerest sympathy to His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke in their dire bereavement.

The usual compliment to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

RACING DEATH.

Engine Drivers Avert a Terrible Railway Disaster.

BOAT TRAIN'S ESCAPE.

PRESENCE of mind on the part of two engine drivers averted a terrible disaster to a boat express on Nov. 21. One was driving a light engine and saw the express behind him. Putting on all speed he dashed ahead while at the same time the driver of the express slowed down, and though the two engines collided the impact was so lessened that there was scarcely any damage, and no one was seriously hurt.

The driver of the light engine, named Elsey, who resides at Cromwell-road, Mexborough, says he was taking his engine from a siding along the main line to the sheds, when he heard a shout and saw the headlights of a fast train hearing down on him and only one hundred yards away. By good luck his engine at once responded to the opening of the throttle, and he got up pace as quickly as possible, all the time blowing the danger whistle to call the attention of the express.

"The boat train gained on us very fast," said Elsey, "for she was travelling perhaps forty miles an hour. The express driver saw the danger and did his best for us, so that when he caught us up he only bumped a bit. I was thrown down and sprained my back. My head struck something and I was unconscious for half an hour. My mate thought I must be dead."

Elsey added that he did not believe the passengers knew what a narrow escape they had had.

Driver Askwith, who was in charge of the boat express, thus described his experiences:—

"It was an exceptionally dark night and it was raining heavily. Just after we had passed Barnetby gate-house I was thunderstruck to see an engine in front of me. I could tell it was an engine from the reflection of the furnace fire. Had the furnace door been closed I might not have been able to discern the tail-light of the engine owing to the intense darkness and the heavy rain.

"I put my brake hard on and shut off steam. We were travelling between thirty-five and forty miles an hour, and you can guess my feelings were anything but pleasant. Not only was I face to face with death, but I knew that the lives of all the passengers were under my care. Having done all I could to bring the train to a stop, never taking my eyes off the engine in front, it was a relief to me to see that the light engine was increasing speed. Had the driver of the light engine lost his presence of mind and kept at an ordinary speed our train would have derailed him.

"From first seeing the light engine to the time of the collision was less than a minute. I had brought the heavy train to a stop within twice its length."

EDUCATED DACOITS.

Sir Harvey Adamson, in his speech in Council last Friday, drew a picture of the Bengali national volunteer organisations called "samitis", which everyone who has given an intelligent thought to the mental evolution which has been proceeding in Young Bengal for some years past, will acknowledge to be not in any way exaggerated, writes an Indian in the "Englishman". That the majority of these organisation are in reality "nurseries for young anarchism", and that dacoities have been organised on a large scale by or with the aid of their members, can leave no room for doubt if regard is had to certain circumstances to which I will presently refer. I venture to think, however, that the Hon'ble Home Member, though speaking with more knowledge than the public can pretend to possess, is not quite correct in the assumption that these "samitis" were first formed in 1902. It is possible that before that time there was no outward manifestation of the spirit of revolt, but anyone who has watched the trend of the modern Bengali literature cannot but have perceived that the seeds of the revolutionary creed were planted in Bengal many years back. I desire to explain by what process the poison has worked itself into the minds of the younger generation so that it is not a mere "passing distemper" but an acute malady which the authorities have to deal with at this moment.

I should state at the outset that dacoity is not a new thing in the criminal history of Rengal. Gang robbery has from time immemorial been an honoured institution in these Provinces, and it is a matter of common knowledge that in the unsettled days of John Company, many landowners sheltered dacoits and enriched themselves with their plunders. The following interesting account is given in the Bengal Administration Report for 1859-60:—

"Gang-robbery or dacoity is one of the most prevalent of Indian crimes. But it is not of an unifrom nature; it wears a different complexion in different districts. In the frontier provinces of Arracan, Chittagong, and Tippera, the crimes which are reported as dacoits are generally mere border raids, committed by savage and uncivilized tribes, sheltered by inaccessible mountains and dense forests from our observation and revenge. At times they are impelled from their mountain fastnesses by the pangs of hunger and the hope of plunder in the peaceful villages of the plains. At times they are urged on by a murderous thirst for human blood, with the sole object of obtaining heads to place round the grave of some departed chieftain. But the dacoits in Bengal have nothing in common with these savage mountaineers. They differ little from the common thief. Armed with clubs, swords, and torches, they attack a defenceless family or waylay some unguarded boat; but they are arrant cowards, and seldom persist their attempt if the slightest show of resistance is made. . . . In this country crime is difficult to reach, more difficult still to eradicate. We have to deal with a people who are too apathetic to exert themselves individually for the suppression of crime, and with landowners who too often are more interested in sheltering the criminal than in giving him up to justice."

The class of dacoits the authorities have to deal with now is different from that described above. Docoities are committed to-day not by "arrant cowards" armed with clubs and swords, but by intelligent English-speaking Bengalis who make free use of fire-arms and carry on their operations with a skill and daring which would have excited the envy of the Marhatta freebooters of old. The present-day dacoit reads the "Gita", sings "Bande Mataram" and creates in the village forum. It is not difficult to see that he represents that phase of Bengali nationalism which has lately declared itself in the Swaraj propaganda.

How far the "National Schools" the "Swadeshi Akharas," and the "Swadeshi Jatras" have helped in the evolution of the English-speaking Bengali dacoit, may be left to the prosaic speculation of the C. I. D. My question is, what has brought these organisations into existence? The causes are not far to seek, if one only notices the direction in which the stream of Bengali literature has been, irrigating the mental soil of the Bengli youth, these many years. Is not "Bande Mataram"—the Bengali Marseillaise—a gem extracted from Bunkim Chunder Chhatterji's "Ananda Math"? Bunkim occupies the most honoured place in the ranks of Bengali novelists. Not to have read his works is to pose as a dunce in Bengali society. The Bengali student begins to "by-heart" them—as they say in school—as soon as he learns the Bengali alphabets. The Bengali maiden dotes upon them; they are part and parcel of Zenana life. Bunkim—the Bengali Sir Walter Scott as he is styled by his admirers—was a Deputy Magistrate and his father too was a Deputy Magistrate before him. He was the first Indian to take the degree of B.A., and the first Bengali author that was made a C.I.E. His loyality was above suspicion or he would not have been all that he was. The fact, however, remains that no Bengali writer of prose or rhyme has helped so much to disturb the mental equipoise of the younger generation of Bengalis as the one who composed "Bande Mataram." The novel "Ananda Math" ("Abbey of Bliss"), in which "Bande Mataram" figures largely, purports to be a story of the Sanyasi rebellion of 1772, which was completely forgotten till revived in Hunter's "Annals of Rural Bengal." The Bengali author has shifted the scene back to a remote Mohamedan period and described the revolt as one directed against Moulem tyranny. Care has been taken to explain in the preface that revolution is a bad thing, that rebels are suicides, and that the English have saved Bengal from anarchy. Excellent sentiments, no doubt; but the whole plot—the incidents and conversations can have but one effect upon the immature young reader, and that is to make him hate the foreign ruler. I give some passages from an English translation of the work:

Scene: The Abbey of Bliss. The guru, the ropber-chief Saty-nanda takes the recruit; zeoindar Mohendro, to the idol of the goddess "Motherland." The guru shows Mohendro a complete image of Jagaddhatri luxuriously decorated.

Mohendro asked, "Who is this?"

"The Mother," said the celebate, "as she was."

"What do you mean by that?"

"In the past, she trampled under her feet the lion, the tusker and other beasts, and built her own beauteous palace over their homes. She was adorned in a full suit of ornaments and was ever smiling and fair. She was like the young sun of the morning and is here painted in hue. Make your obeisance to her."

After Mohendro had bowed before the image of his mother-country which stood in the shape of the protectress of the world, the anchorite showed him a narrow tunnel and bade him come by it. He himself went before and Mohendro followed him apprehensively to a dark underground chamber where a streak of light had struggled in somehow. In that dim light he saw the figure of Kali.

The celebate observed, "Look what the mother has now become." Mohendro cried with horror "Oh, Kali!"

"Yes, Kali, covered with the blackest gloom, despoiled of all wealth, and without a cloth to wear. The whole of the country is a land of death and so the Mother has no better ornament than a garland of skulls. Her own God she cruelly tramples under her foot! Alas, Mother!"

Tears rolled down the cheeks of the monk. Mohendro asked, "Why are there arms in her hand?"

"We are her children, we have only just given her the arms. Say 'Hail Mother' ("Bande Mataram").

Mohendro said "Hail Mother" and made his bow to Kali. Then the monk showed him the way through another tunnel, bid Mohendro follow him, and himself began to climb up. Suddenly the rays of the morning sun flashed before their eyes and sweet warblers poured forth their delicious songs. In a large marble temple to which the alley led, Mohendro saw a golden image of the ten-handed goddess smiling brightly in the morning sun. Bowing to this goddess, the monk observed: "This is the mother as she would be": her ten hands spreading on all sides and her varied powers appearing in them in the form of so many arms—the enemy trampled under her feet and the lion at her feet engaged in killing her foes." "Her hands," he said, and tears rose to his eyes,—"point to all sides; the wielder of many arms and chastiser of her foes she stands—with luck giving. Lakshmi to her right and Vani, the spring of knowledge and science to her left. With her stand Kartik, the emblem of strength, and Ganesa, the god of success. Come, let us join in saluting her."

When they rose, Mohendro inquired with a choking voice: "When shall we look at this form of the mother?"

"When," said the monk, "all the children of mother learn to call her so, then will she be propitiated."

It should be mentioned that the "children," as the disciples of the monk are called, lived the lives of robbers. They possessed rifles and swords, and robbed and looted in the present day Samaj style, in order to raise the money wherewith they were to free the "Motherland" from the yoke of the foreigner Nothing can be easier for the Bengali youth who has been fed on the stuff which Bal, Pal and Co have purveyed for years past, than to substitute the British period for the author's Monamedan period, and to imagine India covered with the blackest gloom, despoiled of all wealth, and without a cloth to wear under the British Government. The last image of the "Mother" may be the Swaraj, glorious visions of which float in the brains of the children—the National Volunteers.

Now, listen to this oration of Captain Jibananda upon the imprisonment of his Chief.

"We have often thought to break up this bird's nest of Moslem rule, to pull down the city of the renegades and throw into the river—to burn this pig-sty to ashes and make mother earth free from evil again. Friends, that day has come. Our great master, who is great above everybody else and is limitless in his knowledge, who is ever pure, and is a patriot and a well-wisher of his people, who has pledged his life for the revival of the Free Religion, whom we look upon as an incarnation of Vishnu, this man has been imprisoned in the goal of the Mussulmans. Friends, are our swords not sharp enough?"—he stretched his arm and said, "do not our arms carry strength enough,"—and stroked his head and said, "have we not courage in our hearts?" etc.

Sentiments very much like these were expressed when the Bande-Mataram "martyrs" went to jail.

The following dialogue between a British officer and a Bengali amazon is not without interest:—

The captain was hesitating whether he would shoot the ascetic or not, when suddenly the young devotee sprung upon him and snatched away his gun and plucked the deer-skin off and threw away the false braids from the head and lo! Captain Thomas saw before him the figure of a beautiful woman. * *

"Who are you," enquired Thomas.

"You see I am a female devotee and a wife of some one of those you have come to fight with."

"Would you stay in my house?"

"What! as your mistress?"

"No, you may say like a wife, but there won't be a marriage."

"I too have something to ask; we had a monkey in our house which has died of late, leaving its cage empty. I will present to you a chain for your waist, will you come and stay in its place? We have got excellent plantains in our gardens!"

"You are a very 'spirited' woman" said the captain in a mixed language. I am very much pleased with your courage. Come to my house. Your husband will die in the fight; what will happen to you then?"

"Very well, let us come to an agreement. The fight will be over in a few days. If you win I agree to stay as your mistress, that is, if I live (she would have committed suicide). But if we win then, well, would you come and take the place of our monkey and eat plantains?"

"Plantains are good to eat," said the captain "have you got any with you?"

"Go to," said Santi (the heroine), "take thy gun, and be off; what a pity one has got to speak to such a race of savages."

It is easy to imagine the impression which a perusal of the above dialogue would produce upon an inmate of the zenana. Not a pleasant impression, any way. The London paper that wrote of the progress of the revolutionary spirit in the zenanas, has certainly history and tradition to back his statement. It is not surprising that Hindu ladies blew conch shells and accompanied the funeral procession of Kanai.

Many Englishmen are by this familiar with the words of the song "Bande Mataram"; yet the following stanza may be commended to notice:—

Resounding with triumphal shouts
From seventy million voices bold
With devotion served by twice
As many hands that ably bold
The sharp and shining rapier bold,
—Thou a weakling we are told!

The estimated population of Bengal at the time when these verses were written was seventy millions.

Here is another stanza from the same book, which is very popular among the "young bloods":—

To lay the Mlechha low
With sword relentless
Rushing like comet dread
Bringing bloodshed endless
O Lord of World that wield
Kal

BY THE WAY

TOM BROWNE, R.I.

The best remembered of the output of Mr. Tom Browne, the popular artist, during the past ten years has perhaps been the sequence of Dutch pictures and drawings done in and around Volendam and the Isle of Marken. Mr. Frank Maclean, in an article on the artist in "Cassell's" for December, tells us that recently he has been painting mostly in the neighbourhood of Malden, Essex:—In the villages by the Blackwater he has discovered rustic characters as interesting as those half-humorous, half-pathetic ones across the German Ocean. But the lust of foreign travel is still strong upon him, and Japan is his next objective. He has already been through Spain, France, Italy, Germany, and most of the American continent. Mr. Browne, it may not be generally known, is a native of Nottingham, where he was born in 1872.

THE PERPLEXITIES OF TITLES.

The possible confusion between Lord Dundas, the Scottish judge, and his namesake, Lord Ronaldshay's infant heir writes "Templar," "is the latest addition to the many puzzles of British titles:

We have already three Lords Boyle, and as many Lords Hay, Hill, Herbert, Bruce and Douglas; there are four Lords Grey, and the same number of Lords Stewart or Stuart; while of Lords Hamilton and Howard there are no fewer than five apiece. Equally perplexing to the inexpert are the close similarities in different titles. Thus we have an Earl of Desart and an Earl of Dysart; an Earl Landaff and a Viscount Llandaff; an Earl of Amherst and a Baron Amherst; an Earl of Bandon and a Baron of Bandon Bridge; and a Baron Jedburgh and a Baron of Jedburgh-Forest. There are also a Guilford, and a Gillford, a Lindsay and a Lindsey, a Sudley and a Sudeley and, among many others, a Camden and a Campden."

SIR A CONAN DOYLE AT HOME.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle a year ago exchanged the pine-clad heights of Hindhead for the glorious open country which stretches from Crowborough Beacon to the Sussex Downs. The house is called "Windlesham," and it is described by Mrs. Tooley in the "Woman at Home." Lady Conan Doyle was the discoverer of the charming retreat. Both Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Doyle are exceedingly fond of gardening, and in the course of a year have made the garden of their country home a paradise of flowers. But the novelist, Mrs. Tooley says, is "by no means a modern Cincinnatus tending his cabbages and lost to the world: he and Lady Conan Doyle average two days in London each week, and are a good deal in society."

"UNSYSTEMATIC IN HIS WORK."

Conan Doyle describes himself as unsystematic in his work: "He has no regular time for writing, but seizes the mood when it comes, and works tremendously hard while it lasts. His typical day is to write between breakfast and lunch, spend the afternoon weeding in the garden, or playing golf or cricket. After tea he generally writes again until dinner, and in the evening reads, plays billiards, and listens to his wife singing. He never dictates nor uses a typewriter, and his MS. is beautifully written, and shows very little correction." A Christmas story he recently finished was partly written in pencil in the train. Conan Doyle has now some twenty-six books to his credit.

TAMENESS OF THE ROBIN.

The robin's tameness and confidence in man are remarkable, as is his suspicion. "Recently, when spending a week-end at the Castle Hotel, Bervie, in Kincardineshire," Mr. A. B. Wyllie writes in the "Scotsman," "the proprietress drew my attention one evening to what seemed a ball of feathers perched on a branch of a tall aralia growing in a corner of the well-lighted entrance-hall of the hotel. She informed me that this was a robin which had roosted there from July last year to April this year, flying in when gloaming came on and going out when the door was opened in the morning. From April to July this year the bird was absent, but about the middle of July it came again and took up its former quarters." A correspondent of the "Countryside" tells this week that when digging in a graveyard a robin alighted at his feet, took a worm from his hand, and remained beside him for nearly an hour.

"SIGNS OF DEATH."

It may be remembered that several well-known men in recent years left instructions in their wills that before they were buried the jugular vein should be opened, or the vertebræ served, in order to ensure that death had really taken place. Edmund Yates was one of them. Someone has been sounding Dr. G. H. R. Dabbs as to whether he thinks sufficient care is always exercised as to satisfying oneself that death had really taken place, and he refers to the subject in the December "Fry's Magazine": I am quite prepared to admit that in times of mediæval epidemic errors may have happened, but I am only saying what I believe when I state that I do not think there is risk in modern Europe of such a thing occurring. I may confess at once that until we reach putrefaction there is no absolute sign that death has taken place. All tests (atropine in the eye, and so on) are so far as I know, subject to the limitations of error. Dr. Dabbs believes that due care is exercised, and that—in modern England, at all events—the signs of death are considered as established before burial is permitted.

FRANCO-BRITISH VISITORS.

If, as is stated "on good authority," the number of visitors to the Franco-British Exhibition was 8,400,000, representing a daily average of 57,000, the attendance has certainly fallen far short of the expectation of many, and compares poorly with previous records. To the Paris Exhibition of 1900, for instance, no fewer than 39,000,000 persons paid for admission, a number more than four times as great as the recent record. The Chicago Exhibition of 1893, which was open for six months, had nearly 21 1/2 million visitors, and as many as 716,000 on a single day; the attendance at the Paris Exhibition of 1889 reached the then unprecedented number of 32,350,297; and that of 1878 had 13,000,000 paying visitors. On the other hand, the Exhibition of 1851 attracted only 6,039,195 persons to Hyde Park; the number of visitors to that of 1862 fell short of 6 1/4 millions; and the attendances at the Paris Exhibition of five years later numbered 6,805,969.

THE REAL DANGER.

When we see that in parts the East Indies
Are tainted with treachery's germ,
The prospect of probable shindies
Demands a demeanour that's firm.
Lord Morley we'll not be unjust to,
We think his a statesmanlike style;
But what we're unable to trust to
Is the Radical crank and file.—"World."

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THE LADIES' CORNER

MATERIALS FOR EVENING GOWNS.

The material of the season for evening gowns is undoubtedly satin. This fabric has of late been produced in qualities so soft that there is no difficulty in finding a satin which lends itself to the clinging draperies of the present mode. That the cut is the most important feature of these gowns is easily realised when we remember that the distinctive note in dress is its most important feature. Those clinging robes of satin in oyster white, the palest pastel shades, or in black, are invariably trimmed with embroidery which has been specially made by the designer of the robe. The really distinguished dressmaker does not buy trimming by the yard, but each dress is decorated with some specially designed braiding or embroidery work in pearls, beads, or bugles. The long line accentuates evening dresses, as it does those for day wear, and such a gown as a white satin with the effective long lines forming a sort of scarf in gold network studded with jewels is one of the best of the season. In place of the embroidered gold filet a wide band of white net stitched with embroidery in coloured silk may be well used. Relief embroideries, too, in filoselle on chiffon are much admired, and the newest of all designs in what the French call rouleautes, or rolled silk with introductions of filoselle are quite good, particularly when soutache silk braiding accentuates the pattern.

METAL ORNAMENTS.

Tubular-metal pear-shaped drops are used with good effect on some of the evening gowns, and a black one, for instance, of satin, draped entirely with spotted net, had tiny black beaded spots. The Directoire bodice was of satin as far as it fitted tightly; then, just under the hips, it sprang out into billowy frills, forming a full train behind. Three frills ran right round the skirt, and these were bordered with black ribbon velvet, and a wide folded band of black ribbon velvet caught in a large knot lay on the train. Silk guipure and jet embroidery look very well, too, with an all-black dress and sometimes a slight drapery in front just gives the style of the gown something a little different from the prevailing fashion.

BLENDY OF COLOURS.

When two colours are used there ought to be a great deal of one and very little of the other. A white dress, for instance, composed of filmy lace and tulle, might be worn with an immense chou of transparent black gauze, from which fell a number of long ends almost to the hem of the skirt, each tipped with some glittering ornament, also black. The woman who can wear scarlet will acknowledge the charm of a crepe de Chine gown in the wonderful new shade. The skirt is made with a tunic bordered with exquisite embroidery, of which the groundwork is gold. Similar embroidery fills the small point in front, and a berthe of beautiful lace is just touched with jewels to repeat the tones of the embroidered bands. This design lends itself well to any colour as well as to any material, but a deep shade of ivory crepe de Chine, with the entre-deux of Malines, is one of the best and most useful forms it takes.

SCANTY VEILING.

When a veiling is preferred it must be used very scantily, so that the satin underdress is well shown. Sapphire satin, for instance, might be veiled with transparency on the same tone, or slightly paler. Broad bands of moonlight-jewelled embroidery pass from the shoulders to the hem of the tunic, which is just short enough to show a band of the same embroidery, or of fur, passing round the edge of the satin underskirt. The Directoire waist is caught with a deep folded belt of velvet, and a touch of velvet is repeated in the decolletage.

CHURCH DISPUTE.

Vicar Refused Permission to Erect Holy Table.

There was the extraordinary spectacle of a Vicar and solicitor quarrelling in the London Consistory Court at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The case concerned an application made by the Rev. G. R. Breston, vicar of St. Michael and All Angels', Bromley, E., for a faculty to use a third Holy Table in the church. The vicar, who personally supported the application, said that his parish contained 20,500 souls. When he went there four years ago there were three Holy Tables in the church, but one was used for an improper purpose—namely, for putting hats, coats, and umbrellas on. This was the Table in the north aisle. There was also a Table in the north chapel, separated from the church by a screen of wood and glass, and it would mean a great saving in heating expenses during the winter if they were allowed to use this.

To the application for a faculty there was opposition by a section of the parishioners, fourteen of whom signed a petition against it. They were represented by Mr. W. B. Etches, who now rose to cross-examine the vicar.

Solicitor and witness were soon at variance, the vicar's reference to an altar in the church meeting with the retort, "Call them Holy Tables; as a clergyman of England you should know they are not altars." A few minutes later witness again used the word altar, and again the solicitor objected.

The solicitor then passed to the question of the convening of a vestry meeting for the purpose of petitioning for this faculty, the vicar quoting Judge Phillimore's "Ecclesiastical Law" in support of his contention that in new parishes it was unnecessary to post a notice of such meetings on the church door. The point was disputed, and a son of Judge Phillimore, who is a curate under Mr. Preston brought forward a copy of the book, open at the right place.

Questions then arose as to matters that had occured, and the vicar said that as a busy man he could not speak on oath of these details. "You have a bad memory," muttered the solicitor under his breath.

Are the children taught to worship the bread and wine on the Table?—Sir, I am not a Roman Catholic.

"But, my dear fellow," said the solicitor a few minutes later.

"I'm not your dear fellow"—this with sharp umbrella taps on the floor. "I didn't come here to be browbeaten by a pettifogging little lowyer from some petty provincial town."

"This is rather strong language, but I'm used to it from clergymen," was the retort.

Among the witnesses in opposition to the petition was Mr. W. H. Jones, the people's church warden, who admitted signing the petition praying for the faculty, as well as the petition against it. He did this thinking it best to secure the matter coming before that court.

Finally the Chancellor ordered the removal of the Table in the north aisle within two months. The Table in the side chapel could be retained on the ground that its use meant a saving in expenses.

The vicar gave notice of appeal.

MEN AND MATTERS.

FROM FARM HAND TO MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the famous American financier, who has recently sold his valuable horses and closed up his magnificent New York mansion, has had an extremely interesting life-story. He is a wonderful example of the self-made man, for at one time he was glad to run errands and do odd jobs as a farm hand. Later on, he became a clerk in a grocery store, where his business abilities quickly earned him notice. A few years afterwards he was working for Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and then began a rapid rise to fortune almost unequalled in the annals of finance. "When I first went to work for Mr. Carnegie," says Mr. Schwab, "I had over me an impetuous, hustling man. It was necessary for me to be up to the top notch to give him satisfaction. My whole object in life then was to show him my worth and to prove it. I thought and dreamt of nothing else but the steel works." The result of Mr. Schwab's application to business was that he eventually possessed an income of £160,000 a year. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Mr. Schwab is a great believer in marriage as an aid to success in life. "An unmarried man," he avers, "cannot concentrate his thoughts absolutely on his work."

A DEFINITION.

In spite of his love for work, Mr. Schwab has always had a strong vein of humour, and even as a school-boy he was fond of practical joking. His schoolmaster in Pennsylvania, one day asked the scholars to bring specimens of various stones to the next class in geology, for him to describe them to them. This they did; but young Schwab, thinking to have a joke at the expense of the pedagogue, brought a broken brick as his contribution. The specimens were laid on the table, and the master took them up one by one. "This," he said, is a piece of feldspar from the cross-roads. This, a piece of marl from the meadow. This, a piece of argillaceous sandstone from the quarry. And this,"—he paused and his voice changed—"is a piece of impudence from Charles Schwab."

A RAINY DAY.

Mark Twain has been telling a good story of a friend of his who was constantly receiving letters from a man asking for the loan of some money. One day Mark's friend was surprised to receive a letter from the impecunious one which ran as follows: "This time I have decided to reverse the usual order of things, and, instead of borrowing from you, I enclose herewith £5, which I am going to ask you to lay aside for me for a rainy day." But the recipient of the letter couldn't find any cheque. Thinking that he might have dropped it, he searched for it under the table and all over the floor, but to no purpose. Then quite accidentally he turned over the sheet of note-paper in which the letter was written, and discovered this postscript: "Have just looked out of the window, and find that it is looking like the very dickens."

SIR W. S. GILBERT'S RETORTS.

Sir W. S. Gilbert, whose birthday occurred on November 18th, is very nearly as famous for his retorts as he is for his delightful plays. A story is told of how at a certain musical "At Home" he was introduced to a very voluble young lady, who insisted upon discussing with him the merits of various composers. "Oh, I do so love Sir Arthur's music," she gushed, "I suppose he is now busy upon a new opera. Then there is Bach. He is another favourite of mine. Is he still composing"? "I don't think so," replied Sir William; "I rather fancy he is de-composing." Happening on another occasion to find himself the only layman amongst a vast audience of clergymen, a reverend gentleman, as if to put the humorist at his ease, remarked: "I should think, Sir William, you must feel greatly honoured at being in such reverend company.' "Well," came the answer, "I feel like a lion in a den of Daniels."

NOT DEAD YET.

Like many another distinguished author, Sir W. S. Gilbert has lived to read his own obituary notices in the Press. It is not so long ago since an evening paper referred to the late W. S. Gilbert. This drew from him the following note: "There was a line in your issue of yesterday which must have sent a thrill of joy through many a worthy home. I refer to the paragraph in which you mention me as the late W. S. Gilbert. Though I am very loath to spoil sport, common candour compels me to admit that I am still alive. Trusting this will not inconvenience you."

MR. JOHN WATSON.

By the death of Mr. John Watson, who, owing to ill-health, retired some time ago from the Mastership of the Meath Hounds, the sporting world has lost a man who, besides being a fearless rider, was by many accounted the best polo player in the world, possibly excepting the hillmen of Northern India. I remember in the long ago days when he still lived in Carlow, where his father was Master of the Hounds for a very lengthy period, he and his team of polo players challenged a smart Hussar Regiment then quartered at the Curragh. The plungers were rather indignant and not a little contemptous, and came to the field with an openly expressed resolution of teaching the country yokels the virtue of humility. I was present on the day of the match, the result of which was that the regimental players retired with a "duck's egg" to their credit, whilst "Johnnie" Watson and his team scored either two or three games. One of his sisters became many years ago the wife of Mr. "Jack" Bunbury, a brother of Lord Rathdonnell's. He, too, was a good polo player and rider to hounds, but has now been dead for a considerable time.

SIR HARRY REICHEL.

One of the most interesting figures at the annual collegiate meeting of the Court of the University of Wales, held at Bangor recently, was Sir Harry Rudolph Reichel, M.A., LL.D., the popular principal of the Bangor or North Wales University College—one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales. Sir Harry as he is popularly known, was appointed principal when the College was opened in the year 1884, and at the remarkably early age of twenty-seven, being selected from amongst a large number of candidates, a formidable competitor for the post being Dr. Henry Jones, now of Glasgow University. Sir Harry Reichel is an Irishman by birth, an Oxford man by training, and a Welsh man by adoption. His father was a former Bishop of Meath. Lady Reichel also hails from the Emerald Isle. Sir Harry has succeeded ingratiating himself into the good graces of the Welsh people, whose language he set himself to master shortly after taking up his residence in Bangor, and with such excellent results that, not only is he able to freely converse, but has also, on numerous occasions, delivered lectures in the vernacular.

ROBERT HENRY MAUDE, fifth Viscount Hawarden, and Lord de Montalt, in the peerage of Ireland, who died September 6 last, aged sixty-five, left estate valued at £17,206 gross, of which £10,330 is net personalty, and probate of his will has been granted to his widow.

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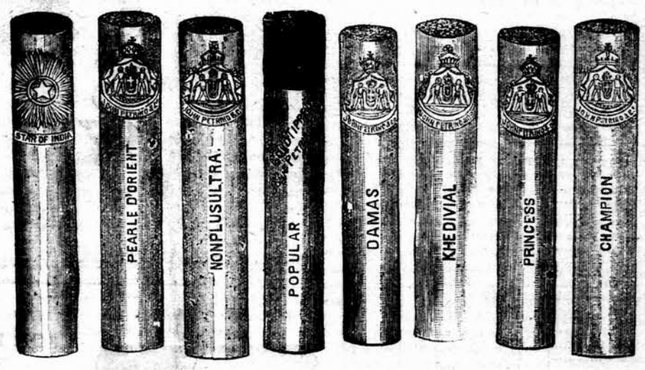

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ALICE BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

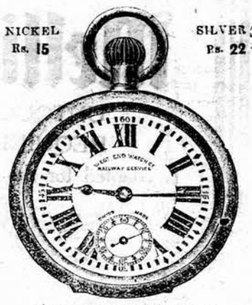
"Really wholesome Confectionery" is LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
MAKERS: LONDON

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

WEST END "RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 15 SILVER Rs. 22



ALSO MADE SMALLER.

These watches are supplied to the Indian State Railways,

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, (opposite G. P. O.), BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of scalings. Full directions. All Colemans.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS

We Guarantee Choice from our Coventry factory to ride 30 days' approval, our highest grade latest improvements.

Mead Coventry Flyers

at less than lower manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.19 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using 1d. stamp for free Art Catalogues and your Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 393 LIVERPOOL.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,

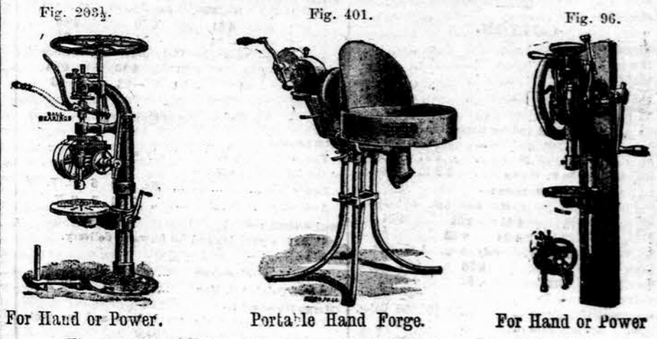
BOMBAY, 7.

THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.

Hand and Power Drilling Machines.

PORTABLE HAND FORGES.

Fig. 203½. Fig. 401. Fig. 96.



For Hand or Power. Portable Hand Forge. For Hand or Power

Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,
19, Hummum Street,
BOMBAY.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, 95&6, *High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....
Address.....

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infectious disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

60 YEARS' REPUTATION

To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a witness of excellency. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected *rapidly removes the pain.*

Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.

This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/-, 2/- and 4/6. Never accept a substitute. A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address:—

POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept. 1 Co, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 15/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 3/16		3/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 7/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	48 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 3/4		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 7/8		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 2,10,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales ...	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	...68,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	4·97 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchgd,

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·65	4·65	4·64	4·64	4·64
+03	+03	+03	+03	+03
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·64	4·64	4·63	4·57	
+03	+02	+02	+02	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	102,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	98,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	3,000 ,,
Do to Continent	42,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·10 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·47—06	Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. May 8·62—06	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—8 11/16—1/16
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·59—04
Do. do. May 8·67—07
Closing Tone of Spot—Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	4	15/32
F. G. Broach	d.	4	17/32
Good Broach	d.	4	19/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4	21/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4	23/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4	25/32
Fine Oomras	d.	4	27/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4	29/32
Good Oomras	d.	4	31/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4	31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4	15/16
Fine Bengals	d.	3	31/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	4	29/32
Good Bengals	d.	4	15/16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4	31/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4	31/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4	15/16

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43 March-Apl.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s.
Months of Shipment—January—March—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Arrivals :—
"Florida," "Oceanien."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [16TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
4 Cases Rs.	8,000	Muscat.....	Comptoir National
2 Bundles Rs....	2,000	C Mandvie.	Mr Mackenzie and Co
2 Bundles Sovs.	1,500	Busreh ...	E Hayim
Rs.	2,500		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,,	26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. ,,	10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. ,,	11th Dec.

Money :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 3 3-4 lacs down.

Exchange :—
There has been no change in the rates to-day and as usual on Wednesdays the Market closes early pending the result of the Council Bill allotment. Most Banks will sell at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and some Banks would do 1s. 4 31-32d. for demand Bank bills but the inquiry has been trifling. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight but bills are not plentiful. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Credits—4 months' sight.	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	125
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	165

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 94s. 7-8d. for cash and the settlement and is unchanged at the closed. There has not been much doing to-day. The Market in Calcutta is unchanged at 94s. 15-16d. for ready and 95 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·14
1st Settlement	,, 94·14

Bullion :—
On Tuesday in London ready bar silver was unchanged at 23 1-2 but the forward rate was 1-16 down at 23 7-16. The New York quotation was steady at 48 3-4. Locally the market has been quiet. At opening the ready quotation was 57 ex duty but has fallen 1-8. Other quotations are also quieter. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	56	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Prices were Easier on opening this morning but there was little enquiry for forward delivery from any source. Quotations are as under.

The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed this afternoon owing to the death of Raja Gokuldas of the firm of Siveram Khusalchand.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	219	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	214/15	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	202	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	192/4	,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	187	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	187	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	177	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	173	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	177	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	175	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	164	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	25,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·61	4·61	4·60	4·60
—04	—04	—04	—04
Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·60	4·60	4·60	4·60	4·54
—04	—04	—04	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with business doing at the following rates :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3 6	R. T.
April-May	,,	7 13 3	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
There is a good demand for forward delivery.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	8 4 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	... ,,	7 11 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market has again eased down, and we quote as under :

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	44 8 0	
Mimbara	,,	45 8 0	
Black Kutni	,,	41 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 7 6	B. T.	Apl.-May 9 9 0	R.T.
Tone—Quiet.			

Castorseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	30 0 0	
Jan.-Feb.	... ,,	6 1 0	R.T.
Tone—Steady.			

Cottonseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	24 8 0	
Tone—Easier.			

Mowraseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	6 8 0	B. T.
Tone—Steady.			

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb....	... Rs.	40 8 0	
Tone—Steady.			

Wheat :—

White Delhi April-May	... Rs.	5 7 0	B. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ,,	... ,,	5 14 0	
Tone—Firm.			

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,495
India	71
Indian Specie Bank ...	56 1-2

Mills :—

David	440
Kohinoor	820
Manockji Petit	3,302 1-2
New Great Eastern	217½
Finlay Mills	280

Presses :—

Volkart's United	500

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	352 1-2
Do. do. Pref ...	270
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,132 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	417 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	18,784	bales.
Wheat	1,891	cwts.
Linseed	1,476	,,
Rapeseed	204	,,
Gingellyseed	15,296	,,
Poppyseed	157	,,
Groundnuts	2,866	,,
Castorseed	2,563	,,
Rice	11,068	,,
Myrabolams	13,073	,,
Cottonseed...	30,989	,,
Mowraseed...	2,345	,,
Gram	2,212	,,
Joowar	782	,,
Maize	5	,,

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 16.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 16th December :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 14	£0 0 43
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 9
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 44	£0 0 74
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 14	£0 0 43
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 43	£0 0 73
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£1 12 0	£1 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 14	£0 0 74
Mysore West	£1	15s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad....	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydrog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 6	£1 6 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 15 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 19 0	£1 1 0
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
N Mysore Mang....	£1	15s.	£1 9 6	£1 11 10½

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 10th instant :—"The Pearl Fishers Company of Ceylon, Limited, places £3,000 to depreciation, and the net debit balance is £28,490. It is mentioned that highly satisfactory discoveries have been made indicating valuable fisheries in the future."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	71
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	68½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	595

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa-turing Co.	250	250	11½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	50	510
Century	100	100	50	380
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	90	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,132½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	255
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	730
Crescent	100	100	5	111
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,115
David	250	250	20	440
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	280
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divi75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	195
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divi35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	820
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,302½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	200
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divi50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,040
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mabratta.....	250	250	20	217½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,435
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,395
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,180
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	.....	xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100	.....	101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	32½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 15½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nill.	33
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250 100	250 100	p. c. 6 yr. 80	262½ xd.395
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr.p.c.17	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	2·
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divi 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 210
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 13½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	60	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	470
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Sonnay and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P.150	15 60 40	... ... 2-dia	dir. 7 73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 288
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	607½

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	5 p. c.	560
Amritsar Patti	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 105

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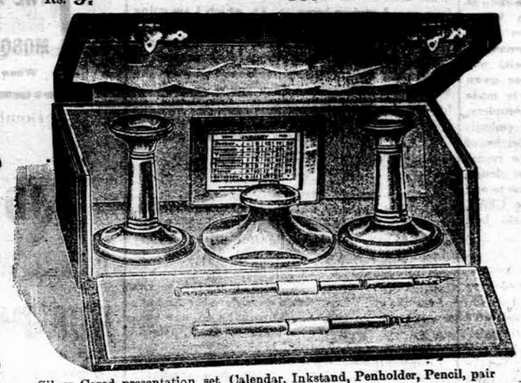
Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

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" C.D.V. " 5.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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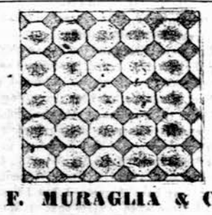
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

RAJPUT LOYALTY.

A Conference of some of the most representative aristocratic Rajput families of the Surat and Broach Districts, the Rajpipla State, and the entire Kanam Division (comprising portions of the Baroda State, and of the Broach District, was held at the village of Gumandeo, in the Rajpipla State, for the discussion of certain questions of social reform affecting the Rajput community. The assemblage numbered over one thousand members, who began to arrive on the 3rd December. Arrangements for their accommodation in the extensive buildings attached to the Gumandeo Temple and in tents, as well as in houses in some of the adjoining villages, and for their entertainment, were made by the Rajpipla Durbar whose guests they all were and in whose territories the gathering took place. From the 3rd to the 5th, the questions of social reform, for the consideration of which the Conference was held, were informally discussed. The formal meeting came off on the 6th, and was attended by all the Rajput Delegates and by a few visitors belonging to other communities as well as by His Highness the Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji who had come expressly from Nandod for the purpose of attending the meeting.

Thakorsaheb Jitsinhji of Jhanor, a recognised leader of the "Kuleen" or aristocratic portion of the Rajput community of the part of the country from which the delegates had come, and one of those who had taken the chief part in calling the Conference, proposed that His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Rajasaheb of Rajpipla, be requested to preside at the meeting. This proposition, having been duly seconded and supported by several influential members of the Conference, was unanimously carried. His Highness then took the chair, and having thanked the members for the honour they had done him, delivered the following speech :—

It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you all here to-day. The reforms which we are assembled to consider are of paramount importance to the social well-being of our community, and I hope that we will discuss then with an eye solely to the unity and happiness of all our Rajput brethren, that we will deal patiently with each of the questions affected by the reforms, questions which have the most vital bearing on the social advancement of of our community, and that, on all these questions, we shall be able to arrive at conclusions which will prove of great and lasting benefit to all Rajputs.

Another question, besides these social ones, is to be laid before you. I do not think that it is necessary for me to dwell at any great length before you, brother Rajputs, who are scions of the ancient aristocracy of the country, who belong to a community to whom loyalty is as its very life-blood, on the deep debt of gratitude which we and our country owe to that great and glorious Government, the benign "British" Government, under whose protection we pass our days in happiness and peace, to whom alone we owe preservation from invasions from without and from dissensions and strife within the country. From what utter destruction British Rule has saved us and our country, from what anarchy and tyranny it has rescued us and placed us on the high way of happiness and peace, how it has bestowed upon us the priceless gifts of education, impartial justice, a most beneficent administration, and of every blessing which the best of Governments could ever have conferred upon any counry these gentlemenare, facts which cannot but be within the cognizance of every single individual in this country, who has not heard of the indescribable tyranny of former rulers, tyranny under which the country lay prostrate and who could pretend ignorance of the fact that it was the mighty British Government and that Government alone that rescued the country from this tyranny and misrule? And yet certain enemies of their country and their countrymen, have turned up, who deliberately and malignantly allow themselves to forget these facts, who misguide and mislead others and who, traitors alike to their King and their country, have embarked upon a course of malignant and dastardly wickedness which, if successful, would end in nothing but the utter ruin of their country. It is true, gentlemen, it never could be successful, happily for us and for India. It is true that the number of these wretches these traitors to King and country, is insignificant and that their efforts are as despicable as they are dastardly and diabolical. But few as these miscreants are they have been able to turn some misguided wretches from the paths of duty, loyalsy and happiness to ways which lead but too their own ruin. What condemnation could be to strong what punishment too great for the wanton sinners who work such pitiable ruin? What language could adequately express our abhorrence of their foul misdeeds? It is a duty which we owe to ourselves and our country as well as to our Rulers to express, as publicly as we can, tho utter detestation in which we hold these vile malefactors, and our complete abhorrence of their heinous and unpatriotic misdeeds.

It is our fervent and heartfelt prayer that God Almighty may protect and bless our most gracious and beloved Sovereign, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and that the rule and protection of His Majesty and the ever Glorious British Government may endure for ever and ever over us and over our country.

Resolutions on the social reform questions will now be submitted to you, and I beg of you, brethren, to express your views freely on each question as it comes up for discussion. But I am sure that you all fully appreciate the necessity of conciseness in your remarks and of confining them to the subject matter of each resolution, and it is not necessary for me to trouble an assembly of gentlemen of your position and good sense with any suggestions or advice on the subject.

Those portions of the President's speech in which His Highness dwelt on the blessings which India enjoyed under the British Government, enumerated what that Government had done for the country and its people, and declared what deep and undying loyalty to that Government animated the heart of all members of the Rajput community, were loudly and enthusiastically cheered, and it was evident that he carried every individual Rajput in the assembly entirely with him in what he said on this subject as well as in his expressions of abhorrence and condemnation of the sedition-mongers who have sprung up in some parts of the country.

After His Highness had concluded his speech, resolutions were submitted to the meeting and passed, after due discussion, on the following questions of social reform :—

(1) Curtailment of extravagant expenses in connection with death obsequies; (2) prevention of early marriages; (3) restrictions on the use of intoxicating drinks and opium, particularly at caste dinners, etc.; (4) prohibition of marriage with girls belonging to the Bahria Koli community; and (5) starting of a fund for the amelioration of the community and particularly for the education and protection of orphan boys and girls. More than Rs. 6,000 were subscribed on the spot and His Highness promised special help to every Rajput boy who was sent from any place to study English at the Nandod High School, in addition to providing him with free education at that School.

The following three resolutions, expressive of deep and undying loyalty to the British Throne and of condemnation and abhorrance of the seditious excitement which has been got up in some parts of the country, were then unanimously passed amid demonstrations of great emthusiasm, and the meeting terminated after the customary vote of thanks to the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Proposed by Thakoresaheb Jitsingji of Jhanor, seconded by the Thakoresaheb of Matar, and unanimously carried with acclamation :—

That this meeting, consisting of the Rajput Girasias of the Surat and Broach Districts, of the Rajpipla State, and of the entire Kanam Division, begs to be permitted to give expression to its feelings of undying loyalty, gratitude, and attachment to His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and to the benign British Government. That it hopes that the entire population of the country will ever prove by constant, sincere, and unflinching loyalty, its gratitude to that Government for its having rescued this country and its people from ruin, and having preserved it in happiness and prosperity, and in the enjoyment of blessings not known to have been conceded by any Government in the world's history, and that it feverently prays that God Almighty may for ever and ever preserve the power and protection of the just and ever glorious British Government over this country.

II. Proposed by the Rawalji of Myagam, seconded by the Thakorsaheb of Dehej, and carried unanimously :—

That this meeting views with unqualified abhorrence and contempt the vile efforts which a few persons, traitors alike to their King and country, are making in certain parts of India, for spreading seditious ideas, and the diabolical acts by which those enemies of their country are trying to put those ideas into practice, and that it ardently desires that utter confusion and discomfiture may overtake all such attempts and that the perpetrators of them may meet with just punishment for their nefarious deeds.

III. Proposed by the Thakoresaheb of Gopalpura, seconded by Chhasatia Thakore Takhetsinhji of Dharampur, and carried unanimously :—

That His Highness the Maharjasaheb, President of the meeting, be requested to take requisite steps for submitting the above Resolutions to Government.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 10th Dec.—The Variety Entertainment, organised by Mr. Williams and Mrs. A. M. Jones in aid of the funds of the Rechabites Temperence Society, was held yesterday at St. John's Girls' School, before a full house. The programme was of a varied character and was excellently gone through. It would occupy too much of your space if I attempted to refer to every one of the long programme of 22 items, and so I shall merely record that from start to finish, the audience did not spent a dull moment. Many of the individual performers showed that they possessed considerable versatility, particularly Br. Saunders, R.F.A., and Pte. Kenyon, 14th Hussars. Miss Lavelle and her sister also took a prominent part in the entertainment and scored successes.

The second case on the calendar of the Station Sessions commenced before Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, yesterday, when Singaram was indicted for the murder of a Sapper named Parusaram and a woman named Anthumai Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the accused, contrary to the usual custom in such cases, being undefended. It is usual for Government, were the accused in such cases is unable to procure Counsel, to appoint an Advocate to undertake the prisoner's defence; but this was not done. Mr. Kelly and two Indian gentlemen were selected as Assessors and the evidence recorded was the same as that given in the Lower Court, when I gave details. Fourteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The accused produced three witnesses and maintained in his defence that he killed the man in self-defence and then attacked the woman. The Assessors were of opinion that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in causing the death of the Sapper, and of murder in regard to Anthumai's death. His Honour will deliver judgment to-morrow.

There was a large gathering at the London Mission School Hall yesterday evening for the celebration of the Tercentenary of John Milton's birth, by the members of the Bangalore Friends' Union, which is a Literary Society doing much useful work in the city. Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., presided, and the following were present :—Messrs. J. S. Chakravarthi, M.A., T. Ananda Rao. C. Sreenivasa Iyengar, C. H. Yates, P. S. Krishna Rao and Ramiah Punja. After a photograph had been taken of the members of the Friends' Union, with Mr. Copeland in their midst, the proceedings within the hall commenced. Mr. Mustafa Ali Khan, the Secretary of the Union, commenced by giving a brief description of the work of the Friends' Union. The speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. J. S. Chakravarthi who, in an admirable address, gave a sketch of the life of Milton and his career as a politician and poet. A recitation of Tennyson's lines on Milton by Mr. K. Sreenivasi Rao followed, after which Mr. N. Narashima Murti, M.A., B.L., gave an excellent dissertation on the minor poems of Milton. Mr. B. Mustafa Ali Khan's recitations of Marvell's commendatory verse of "Paradise Lost" appropriately preceded the reading of a well written paper by Mr. K. Ramchandra Rao on the great master-piece of Milton, "Paradise Lost." Papers on "Paradise Regained" by the Rev. A. Brockback, M.A., on "Samson Agonistes" by Mrs. Alfred Hay, a reading of selected estimates of Milton by Mr. S. Sreenivasa Rao, B.A., B.L., and an address by Mr. M. G. Varadachar, B.A., B.L., on some lessons from Milton were other interesting and instructive items of a particularly good programme. The Chairman concluded the meeting at about 7-45 p.m. by expressing his pleasure at being present on the occasion and thanking all those who had helped to make the celebration of Milton Day such an unqualified success.

Bangalore, 13th Dec.—Some persons, probably young Mysore political enthusiasts, have painted in large letters on the face of the "Bugle Rock" the following legend :—"'Bande Mataram.' Love creates love and hatred breeds hatred."

As an outcome of the Tata Experimental Silk Farm in the City, two young men of means, who have received instruction from Mr. Odzu in sericulture, have opened a Silk Farm at Byderhalli, the suburb of the Civil and Military Station where the 81st Pioneers are quartered. Mr. Appadorai Moodelliar and Mr. M. Letchmana Rao deserve praise for their attempt to revive a decadent local industry, and Mr. Odzu, who is the Japanese expert at the Tata Silk Farm, has inspected the new farm and has given the enterprising young men much advice and encouragement in their venture.

The competition for the Rivett Carnac Shooting Trophy which is fired for annually by regimental teams from any Volunteer Corps in India affiliated to the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association was fired off by a team of the B. R. Volunteers yesterday afternoon. The competition is open to teams of eight, the distances being 200, 600 and 900 yards, one "eighter" and seven rounds at each distance, targets and marking I.V.R.A. The B.R.V. team was considered to be a good combination and shaped well at the morning practices, but the weather conditions at Hebbal yesterday afternoon were decidedly adverse to good shooting though a few of the team managed to exercise a right judgment in regard to the very difficult wind conditions and get in decent scores. The wind was from the right and blew in gusts bringing quantities of dust across the range and this proved too much for many of the team. The score made was only 676 points, from which 5 points have to be deducted for an error in the scoring sheet as compared with the butt-memo. Last year the 2nd B. B. and C. I. Volunteers won the Trophy with 738 points, the B.R.V. being fifth with 703, so that 671 is not likely to have a look in. Lieutenant Foster, 1st Sherwood Foresters, and Lieutenant Bailey, B.R.V., superintended the shooting. The following are details :—

	200 yds.	600 yds.	900 yds.	Tl.
Sergt. Moorehouse...	40	+ 31	+ 32	= 93
Corpl. Kenyon ...	29	+ 32	+ 30	= 91
Sergt. Tremenheere..	31	+ 29	+ 29	= 89
Q.-M.-S. Eden ...	32	+ 31	+ 22	= 85
Capt. Hume-Wright.	29	+ 23	+ 30	= 82
Capt. Dunn... ...	30	+ 24	+ 28	= 82
S.-I. Moring ...	28	+ 28	+ 24	= 80
Major Tait ...	31	+ 21	+ 22	= 74
Total	...240	+219	+217	676

H. E. LORD KITCHENER.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener arrived here by special train from Madras at 8 a.m. to-day. The original time fixed for the arrival of His Excellency's special was 7 a.m., but this was altered at the last moment so as to allow of a halt for a little more than half an hour at the Whitefield Station. Not very long ago certain Officers of the Garrison where told off to make a military survey of the environs of the Civil and Military Station with a view to the preparation of a scheme for the better defence of the approaches to Bangalore, and the approach to the garrison station by the Railway from the east was one that received particular attention, and obviously Lord Kitchener's short halt at Whitefield was in connection with this scheme. The special was in charge of the District Locomotive Superintendent and District Traffic Manager. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Birdwood, his Military Secretary, and Captain Wylie and Captain Basset, A. D. C.'s. The party assembled on the platform of the Cantonment Station, to meet the Commander-in-Chief, included the following :—The Hon'ble S. M. Fraser, British Resident, Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., First Assistant Resident, Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow Commanding the Southern Army, Major-General Poett, D. A. A.-G., Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, Major-General Pilcher, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade, and various Officers on the Staff of these Generals. H. E. Lord Kitchener, who was in "mufti," was, on alighting from his saloon, received by the British Resident, and after the usual exchange of greetings with the Generals, His Excellency drove with the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser to the Residency, escorted by Sowars of the 20th Deccan Horse.

At 11 a.m. H. E. Lord Kitchener and Staff, General Sir Edmund Barrow and his Staff attended Divine Service at Holy Trinity Church where was a parade service for the 14th (King's) Hussars. After the service, which was conducted by the Rev. R. H. Welchman, with the Band of the 14th Hussars assisting in the choral part of the same. H. E. Lord Kitchener inspected the 14th Hussars who were drawn up in line of squadrons in the Church compound, and was then driven back to the Residency in a motor car. During the earlier part of the afternoon His Excellency granted interviews at the Residency to the Chief Military Officers in the Garrison.

Bangalore, 14th Dec.—This morning Lord Kitchener inspected all the troops in garrison at Maligal Valley. Fully 6,000 troops paraded and manœuvres were carried out, 2,000 men representing a defending force, under the command of Colonel Fry, 125th Rifles, and being strongly entrenched on the ridge near the village of Pinnya. The attacking force consisted of 4,000 troops, under the command of Major-General Pilcher and the operations lasted till 11-30 a.m. The result is not yet known. Generals Sir Edmund Barrow and Sir James Wolfe-Murray and the British Resident were present. On return to Bangalore Lord Kitchener and party lunched with the Officers of the Sappers and Miners.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

A NECESSARY EXTENSION.

The appointment of a seventh Judge to the Madras High Court has necessitated extensions and additions to the present buildings. The following letter from the Registrar to the Madras Government sets out the reason for the extension and the way in which it is proposed to carry them out :—

I am directed to forward to you the enclosed plans of proposed extension of the High Court buildings. In my letter R.O.C. No. 1115-07, dated the 19th July last (read in G.O., No. 1326, Judicial, dated the 26th July, 1907), in which the conversion of the reading-room adjoining the High Court Library into a temporary Court-room was proposed, it was stated that schemes for the extension of the buildings in order to provide the accommodation mady necessary by the appointment of an additional Judge were under consideration. The plans now forwarded, which have been prepared by the Consulting Architect to the Government, provide a new Court-room and two Judges' rooms on the first floor and two rooms for clerks on the ground floor. This accommodation will be obtained by extending the central portion of the eastern front of the buildings about 40 feet towards the sea. After considering several other proposals the Hon'ble the Chief Justice is of opinion that this scheme will provide the accommodation required in the most convenient way and with the least interference with the original design of the buildings. It will be possible indeed to take down the present front of the central part of the east facade and to re-erect it with its flanking towers as the front of the extension so that very little new work will appear on the exterior; and it is hoped the extension will not seriously affect the present proportions and grouping of the buildings.

The rooms provided for clerks on the ground floor of the extension are required in consequence of the recent additions to the establishment and the increase of work in various departments which makes a re-arrangement of the office accommodation necessary.

The coast of the proposed extension is estimated by the Consulting Architect at Rs. 66,000 to Rs. 70,000. I am directed to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to sanction the scheme and to order the preparation of datailed estimates and working drawings at any early date, as the arrangment by which the reading-room of the library is now used as a temporary Court-room is very inconvenient, and the room which the seventh Judge is using at present as his chambers, is very dark and unsuitable.

The following is an extract from the Government Order sanctioning the estimate :—

The estimate, as altered by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, amounting to Rs. 90,990 for the extension of the High Court buildings in Madras, is sanctioned for early execution. This execution of work will be prohibited between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on all days on which the Courts are sitting. Tenders should be called for on this basis, and as Government is desirous of getting the work done expeditiously, due weight must be given to date of completion in considering tenders. The Superintending Engineer, V. Circle, will report the amount of funds that will be required for expenditure during the current year as soon as he is in a position to give a reliable figure; on which separate orders will issue.

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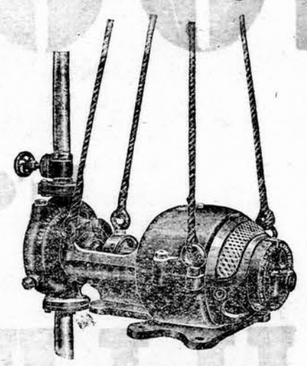

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